

Broken and Beaten, Iraq Slides Into 'Surreal Poverty'

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — Children lie on filthy hospital beds, mumbling in pain as they die of diarrhea and pneumonia. Some of the Arab world's finest artists peddle their work for as little as \$12 a painting. A 50-year-old retired policeman, victim of a stroke a year ago, limps from merchant to merchant in a food market looking for what he can afford on a pension driven down by inflation to the equivalent of \$2 a month, barely enough to buy one chicken or a handful of rice.

In this city, which only five years ago ranked as one of the most vibrant and prosperous capitals of the Middle East, the plight of Iraq is amply evident, but political improvement is not. Gone are the mounds of imported goods, sweets, pistachios and varied nuts that were a fixture of many Baghdad street markets. They have been replaced by spontaneous flea markets where salient middle-class men and women offer their

cutlery, used furniture and family possessions for sale to make ends meet.

In the two weeks since Iraq moved some of its best-trained troops toward the Kuwaiti border, only to be rebuffed by U.S. military countermeasures, the world has been only reminded of the stringent trade sanctions imposed four years ago by the United Nations. If that was President Saddam Hussein's intention, he was successful. If it also was his hope that the UN could be persuaded somehow to lift the embargo, he was not.

This country of 20 million people — which sits atop oil reserves second only to Saudi Arabia's — remains financially broken, hurching from one crisis to another. Unable to sell its oil and buy food, medicine and spare parts except under UN conditions that it refuses to accept, Iraq faces famine and economic collapse. Despite the hardships, Mr. Saddam, his two sons and potential political heirs, Uday and Qusay, and his

Takriti family clan continue to rule virtually as royalty. Behind the walls of sumptuous palaces and corridors of security men, Mr. Saddam remains invulnerable to public dissent, protected by an intelligence and security apparatus directed by his son Qusay and a handful of relatives.

Although the Iraqi president has rarely been seen in public in the last few years, his presence remains overwhelming. He appears in taped television programs broadcast daily. His face peers down from thousands of posters and statues throughout the country. He continues to claim victories and inveigh against enemies. And his government does not discourage journalists from the West from reporting firsthand on the economic ruin that he blames the international community for.

"This used to be a rich country," said an Iraqi intellectual who described himself as having been a

fervent supporter of Mr. Saddam's government. "Today, I'd say not more than 1 million Iraqis are living in any real sense of the word. They are those who uphold Saddam's rule and those who protect him. They are given food and plenty of money. The rest of us are drifting into this surreal kind of poverty where university professors sell their family's possessions to eat. It is breaking down the very fabric of this society."

"Sometimes, when I hear foreign radio broadcast assertions from America or Britain that the only way to salvation is to get rid of Saddam, I say to myself, 'Do they think we are some kind of video game or what?'" said the man, who, like everyone interviewed outside government circles, insisted on anonymity. "You are looking at a people whose energy is drained simply looking for the next meal."

For their part, Iraqi officials are eager to enforce the

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Clinton Asks The Mideast To 'Follow The Brave'

Meeting With Arafat To Precede Historic Israel-Jordan Accord

By Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service

CAIRO — With a call to "all parties to follow the brave and hopeful inspiration of Israel and Jordan," President Bill Clinton arrived in Cairo Wednesday for a four-day trip filled with ceremonies of peace and the challenge of nudging holdouts closer to the goal of a comprehensive Middle East agreement.

Mr. Clinton, accompanied by a large contingent of American officials, security agents and Jewish and Arab-American activists, was greeted by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and was to visit the tomb of Anwar Sadat, the Egyptian president who made peace with Israel and was assassinated in 1981.

Mr. Clinton also was to meet Wednesday with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, for discussions on the agreement signed by the PLO and Israel in Washington a year ago. [The Israeli Parliament overwhelmingly approved the Jordan-Israel treaty Tuesday night at the end of a 12-hour televised debate, Reuters reported. The vote was 105 to 3, with six abstentions.]

Islamic militants demonstrated against the treaty in the Jordanian capital, Amman, while Syria, the PLO and the militant Islamic group Hamas voiced hostility to the accord. Mr. Arafat denounced the role that the treaty gives to Jordan in supervising Muslim sites in Jerusalem, a city he wants as the capital of a future Palestinian state.]

As Mr. Clinton left the White House on Tuesday for the overnight flight here, he asserted that his journey was more than a ceremonial celebration of its centerpiece, which is the peace treaty signing Wednesday between Israel and Jordan.

"It is an opportunity to pursue new steps," he said. "My goal is to make clear that the time has arrived for all parties to follow the brave and hopeful inspiration of Israel and Jordan."

Continued participation by the United States, he said, "is crucial" to building a comprehensive peace, and his intent here is "to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with those who are moving the peace process forward."

He portrayed his visit as part of a bipartisan United States effort that began with Jimmy Carter's Camp David accords, signed at the White House 15 years ago, and included the Bush administration's laying of the groundwork for a comprehensive peace in Madrid in 1991.

Referring to the signing ceremony between Israel and Jordan, Mr. Clinton said he was helping to fulfill "a mission pursued by the United States, and of presidents of both parties, since the end of World War II."

"Peace in the Middle East is a fundamental interest of the United States," he said.

To celebrate the historic signing and the

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President Bill Clinton with his foreign policy team at the White House before embarking on his six-nation trip Tuesday to the Middle East.

The Coming of Peace Strangles Jericho's Palestinians

By Barton Gellman

Washington Post Service

JERICHO — The abundance of his produce stand, piled high with eggplant, pomegranate and lemon, comes across as a bitter joke to Fahed Walaji. Up to half his stock is rotting each day, and what he does sell goes at prices he can barely believe.

"Just yesterday I bought from him a box of 15 kilos of bananas for 10 shekels — you know how cheap that is?" interjected Abu Heshem Jalayta, who runs the Love Life

Restaurant nearby. Mr. Jalayta regretted the purchase anyway because his customers order nothing but coffee to kill the time, and some of them cannot pay for even that.

Jericho is strangling. Cordoned tightly between sealed-off markets in Jordan and Israel, this Palestinian self-rule town is surrounded by lush groves of banana and citrus trees with no one to buy what they produce. "There is no way out," Mr. Jalayta said.

As Israel and Jordan make peace

Wednesday and begin planning for shared prosperity, they are leaving out — and squeezing out — the 1 million West Bank Palestinians who live between them.

Jericho stands astride the most direct route between Jerusalem and Amman, and the family ties of West Bank Palestinians would seem to make them natural beneficiaries of open new borders.

But the dismantling of the Israel-Jordan war frontier does not look as though it will do the Palestinians much good. Most of

the new flow of people and goods is planned for two new crossing points: one in the far north, east of Haifa, and one in the far south, at the boundary between Aqaba and Eilat.

"The center of activity will be on these new passages, and we'll be kept in the middle without benefiting from the trade or the tourists," said Samir Abdallah, a director of the Palestinian Economic Council, in a gloomy interview at his East

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Japanese Insist Europe Aid With North Korea Reactors

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Japanese finance minister unexpectedly added a new condition to his government's pledge to help pay for construction of modern nuclear reactors in North Korea on Tuesday by saying that Japan would only supply its financing if European countries also made contributions.

In what could prove to be the first of many questions over how the politically sensitive, multibillion-dollar project will be paid for, Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura argued in Parliament that since Japan had helped pay for the cleanup of the Chernobyl disaster, Europe was obliged to help cover North Korean reactor costs.

Previously, it had been suggested that an

international consortium would provide part of the more than \$4 billion required for the project, but that roughly 90 percent would come from South Korea and Japan. South Korea's share has been put at as much as 70 percent, since the plants would eventually be merged into a broader Korean power grid if and when the two are reunified.

There had been no explicit mention of European financing. Nor had Japan indicated before that it was establishing preconditions for its critical role in the project, which is aimed at eliminating North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons program and drawing it out of its menacing isolation.

(President Bill Clinton has written the North Korean leader, Kim Jong Il, promising costs.)

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HEAT OF BATTLE — Dust flying after a soldier loyal to the Afghan president fired his weapon in fighting Tuesday with rival factions in Kabul. Later, Iran's press agency said Tehran had brokered a 24-hour cease-fire.

Kiosk

Candidate's Widow In Sri Lanka Race

COLOMBO (Reuters) — The widow of Gamini Dissanayake, the slain Sri Lankan opposition leader, was chosen by his United National Party on Tuesday to run in the presidential elections next month.

Mr. Dissanayake was among 52 people killed by a suspected Tamil rebel suicide bomber at a campaign rally Sunday.

Sources said the party picked Mr. Dissanayake's widow, Sinna, a lawyer, in order to win the sympathy vote in the Nov. 9 presidential election.

"She is our only hope of winning," a senior party official said.

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For Solo Sailor, a Battle Not to Go Down With His Sinking Ship

By Barbara Lloyd

New York Times Service

Rough seas had been slamming against the hull of Josh Hall's 60-foot sailboat for five straight days. An experienced ocean racer, Mr. Hall was familiar with the sounds and the feel of a turbulent sea, the slapping and banging of the waves, and the seismic motion that runs the length of the boat as it rides up the front side of a wave and falls off the back.

But at dusk, alone in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean on his 31st day at sea in the BOC round-the-world race, the sound Mr. Hall heard was different. In retrospect, it would make the pounding of the previous five days seem melodious by comparison.

"There was an almighty crunch, and then a rending sound," the British sailor said during a ship-to-shore telephone interview from the yacht that had rescued him. "The boat staggered on its feet, so to speak, and I was forced up against the wheel. Obviously,

something very serious had happened up forward."

Thus began a wrenching night of struggle and fear for Mr. Hall, during which he battled the torrents of water that rushed through a gaping hole on the starboard side of the hull. He was finally picked up eight hours later by a fellow race competitor in the type of high-seas rescue that gives ocean racing its aura of danger and adventure.

This was the second time that Mr. Hall, 32, was competing in the BOC Challenge, a 27,000-mile (43,700-kilometer) yacht race around the world for solo sailors. He had had a fairly uneventful trip aboard his boat, *Garmore Investment Challenge*, since leaving Charleston, South Carolina, on Sept. 17 on the first stage of the race, a 6,800-mile (11,000 kilometers) passage to Cape Town. Although he was alone on his boat, he took satisfaction in knowing that there were 18 other lone sailors out there, too, all in a race to get to Cape Town first.

But there was no comfort for Mr. Hall at dusk on Oct. 17 when he heard the thud at the front of his boat. Regaining his balance, but stunned and frightened, he walked, ran and stumbled through the interior of his sailboat. What he found could not have been worse — a huge hole that he estimates was about two by three feet (60 by 90 centimeters) — on the starboard side of the hull.

The watertight bulkhead that is supposed to head off such onrushes of sea water had split. And a six-foot crack in the hull loomed like a lightning bolt shot out of a thunderhead. He had no idea what the boat hit, but guessed that it might have been a submerged container from a passing ship.

"I was just absolutely devastated," said Mr. Hall. "Then panic set in, and my heart went to my stomach. I ran up and down the deck of the boat a couple of times saying, 'What do I do? What do I do?'"

He was about 700 miles southeast of Recife, Brazil. The time was 7:46 P.M., or 1946 Greenwich Mean Time, the standard by which mariners record their life at sea. And it was no time for all hell to break loose.

First, Mr. Hall triggered his boat's emergency button, an alarm installed on all 19 of the BOC sailboats. It is part of a new communications system set up by The BOC Group, a British multinational company that sponsors the solo competition. Its technology was developed for the race by Trimble Navigation, Comsat Mobile Communications and IBM.

Mr. Hall benefited from technology that was not yet in place when Mike Plant, an American ocean racer, was lost at sea in 1992. The emergency radio beacon on Mr. Plant's 60-foot sailboat, *Coyote*, sent out a brief distress signal, but the satellite transmission

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Down Jones	Down	Index
4.71	0.53%	115.34
3850.59		
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Judge Bars U.S. From Evicting Refugees in Guantánamo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MIAMI — A federal judge temporarily barred the U.S. government on Tuesday from repatriating Cuban refugees being held indefinitely at the U.S. naval base in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

Judge C. Clyde Atkins of U.S. District Court issued the temporary restraining order in an attempt to stop a military plane from leaving the base and returning 23 Cuban refugees to Havana.

Judge Atkins ruled just before the flight was scheduled to take off. Major Don Eaton, of the U.S. Atlantic Command in Norfolk, Virginia, said the plane did not take off as scheduled.

The judge issued the order at the request of a group of Cuban-American lawyers who sued the federal government Monday in an attempt to prevent any further repatriations and to ultimately win freedom for more than 30,000 Cubans held in detention camps at Guantánamo and in Panama.

"This is the last resort," said Xavier Suarez, a former mayor of Miami and one of the lawyers who filed the lawsuit. "All political solutions are not working. It's time for a legal solution."

The Clinton administration has refused to let the detained Cuban refugees into the United States, saying they must return to Cuba and migrate legally. Many of the refugees say they would rather die first.

During the emergency hearing, Assistant U.S. Attorney Dexter Lee ar-

gued that the Cubans had volunteered to return to their homeland and that the scheduled repatriation Tuesday should be allowed to take place.

The class-action lawsuit, filed in U.S. district court here by the Cuban American Bar Association and two related groups, seeks to grant the refugees access to attorneys and a chance to apply for refugee status and political asylum in the United States. It charges that the government is coercing the refugees to return to Cuba,

where they allegedly would face harassment and imprisonment.

The lawsuit was filed just two weeks before the Nov. 8 election, which pits a surging Jeb Bush, a Republican, against the incumbent governor, Lawton Chiles, a Democrat whose political ads tout his tough stand against the Cuban influx. Many political analysts consider his opposition to increased immigration one of his strongest campaign points.

(AP, WP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Russia Plans 2-Stage Army Cut in '95

MOSCOW (AP) — Russia will reduce its armed forces to 1.9 million men by January, Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev said Tuesday. General Grachev, on a visit to Russia's Far East, told the Interfax press agency that the army would further cut its staff to 1.7 million by the end of 1995, down from 2.3 million at the beginning of 1994.

President Boris N. Yeltsin has said the army will gradually shrink to about 1.5 million men, 1 percent of Russia's population. The former Soviet Army had about 3.7 million soldiers.

Mr. Grachev, who in the past has criticized plans to trim the army, has pledged to carry out Mr. Yeltsin's orders. He has, however, continued to fight budget-cutting measures by the government and Parliament.

50 Rwandans Slain at Refugee Camp

GENEVA (AP) — About 50 refugees were killed and 12 wounded in an attack on a Rwandan refugee camp on the border with Burundi, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said Tuesday.

An agency spokesman, Ron Redmond, said the refugees, including women and children, were Hutu. He said they told relief workers they had been attacked by men in uniform.

3 Reported Killed in Somali Clash

MOGADISHU, Somalia (AP) — Rival factions fought with mortars and rocket-propelled grenades in southern Mogadishu on Tuesday, and Somali sources said that at least three people were killed.

A United Nations spokesman, Major Rich McDonald, described the fighting as "quite intense" but said the United Nations had no reports of casualties.

It was the second time this month that the Abgal and Murusade factions have fought in the same district of the city. Twelve Somalis died and 45 were wounded in the earlier clash.

Ex-Mayor of Nice to Plead for Asylum

MONTEVIDEO (Reuters) — Jacques Médecin, the former mayor of Nice whose extradition was agreed to by Uruguay last week, will ask President Luis Alberto Lacalle for political asylum, one of his lawyers said.

Mr. Médecin, 65, who governed Nice for 30 years, was arrested in Uruguay's beach resort of Punta del Este almost a year ago when France requested his extradition. He was tried in absentia by a French court, convicted of fraud and embezzlement and sentenced to a year in jail.

"Our request for asylum will have political overtones, because Médecin believes that, for political reasons, his life could be endangered if he is sent back to France," said his Uruguayan lawyer, Mario Béja.

For the Record

Vandals uprooted eleven gravestones and a memorial plaque at a Jewish cemetery in the eastern German state of Thuringia, the police said Tuesday. They said no graffiti was left at Bleichrode cemetery. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Another 'Hiccup' on Chunnel Train

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The Channel Tunnel train, plagued by breakdowns on its trial run to Paris, on Wednesday came to a halt under the sea and had to switch tracks on a promotional trip from London to Brussels. But the delay caused by signaling work inside the tunnel lasted only a few minutes, and a railroad spokesman assured the 400 reporters from around the world on the state-of-the-art train that "everything is safe." The train arrived in Brussels 17 minutes late.

A Eurostar passenger service spokesman said after the unscheduled stop 40 meters (130 feet) below the seabed: "It was a very minor hiccup today. We are not embarrassed at all."

Last week's promotional trips from London to Paris were a public relations disaster, with one train failing to start and another breaking down outside Calais, on the French side.

Olympic Airways will resume flights to Amman, Jordan, and cut its route to Damascus. The Greek airline said its three-weekly service would start Nov. 2 and include a stop in Beirut. (AP)

Work will begin in Venice this week to clean out the algae in canals that sometimes cause a foul odor in the city, local officials said Tuesday. An operation to dredge the central San Luca canal will begin on Wednesday, the first step in a 10-year program to clean up 170 waterways at a cost of about \$100 million. (Reuters)

Biman Bangladesh Airlines has announced that it will resume service to India on Sunday. Officials in the Gulf states of Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates also lifted a ban on flights to India. Biman's flights to and from Calcutta, Bombay and New Delhi were suspended Oct. 1 because of the plague epidemic. The national airline of Bangladesh said Tuesday that all flights arriving from India will be fumigated before passengers are allowed to disembark. (AP, Reuters)

Moscow Uncertain On Size of Oil Spill

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Russian officials had differing and sometimes conflicting accounts on Tuesday of a large oil spill from a pipeline in the Russian Arctic republic of Komi, near the city of Uinsk.

But they agreed that the main damage occurred more than a month ago, that some form of cleanup operation had been underway, and that the spillage of oil, while large, was considerably smaller than American officials said on Monday.

Still, the Russian Ministry for Environmental Protection and Natural Resources sent a delegation of officials to the area on Tuesday to see for themselves.

"The Komi local authorities assert that they are taking all necessary measures to eliminate the consequences," said Vera A. Luyhako, a ministry aide.

"But since the information we are receiving is contradictory," she added, aides from various ministries, including the Ministry for Emergency Situations, and officials involved with water purity and fish supplies, were traveling to Uinsk.

In Washington, the U.S. deputy secretary of energy, William H. White, said Monday that the spill was over 2 million barrels of oil, or eight times the size of the spill when the Exxon Valdez ran aground off Alaska in 1989. He said a dam holding back oil from a badly leaking pipeline burst in heavy rains over the last few days, sending a massive spill toward the Pechora River.

But Russian officials, including spokesmen from the oil company concerned, Kominet, said the spill was not so vast. They said the amount of oil involved ranged from 102,300 barrels, the figure provided by Kominet, to 219,000 barrels, the figure provided by the Ministry for Emergency Situations, to as much as 438,000 barrels, a figure provided by the Environment Ministry.

Kominet said the oil was mixed with other drilling by-products, including salt water, and the total liquid involved was 219,000 barrels, covering nearly 70 square kilometers (27 square miles).

A local official who was recently fired as chairman of the Environmental Committee of Uinsk, a city nearby the spill, told a Moscow ecologist, Alexei Retyum, that the spill was as much as 511,000 barrels. But even that is only a quarter of the

figures cited by American officials.

The spill from the Exxon Valdez, by comparison, was 240,000 barrels, while the Amoco Cadiz, which ran aground off the Brittany coast of France in 1979, spilled 1.6 million barrels.

As another point of comparison, Thane Gustafson, an expert on Russian oil for Cambridge Energy Research Associates, said that the Russians, "almost as a matter of routine," spill from 36.5 million barrels to 51.1 million barrels of oil on the ground each year.

"The environmental standard up there is routinely poor at best," said Mr. Gustafson, who had traveled through Komi in December and January with Mr. Retyum. Local environmental officials, he said, have little money, equipment or legal powers to enforce regulations.

Russian officials acknowledged Tuesday that oil had leaked into the Kolva River and fish-rich Usa River after a dike, built to hold back large leaks from an oil pipeline, burst on Oct. 1 after heavy rains. The Komi region declared an emergency that day.

But the officials said that no oil had reached the Pechora River, which runs into the Arctic Ocean, and that so far some 35,314 cubic feet of oily soil had been collected and 353,140 cubic feet of "only liquid." They also said there was "no new leak" of oil.

On Tuesday night, Russian Independent Television news showed scenes from the area, including oil-filled streams and oil-covered fields.

The Russian officials said that a Kominet pipeline had been leaking oil since at least late August, despite various patches, and that Kominet and local officials had been building a series of small dikes to hold back the oil and other liquids.

Valeri I. Ilyin, the press officer for Kominet, reached by telephone at company headquarters in Ukhla, said the 100-kilometer (60-mile) pipeline connecting oil fields to the Uinsk terminal had been in use since 1975 and had started to spring holes as early as 1988.

Most Russian oil companies have financial difficulties. They do not make a profit on domestic sales, especially since the Russian government takes 60 percent of their income off the top in taxes, Mr. Gustafson said.

Japan Thief's Vast Arsenal Trips Him Up in Getaway

Reuters

OSAKA, Japan — A robber armed with a crossbow, axe, stun gun, smoke grenade and a can of Mace and wearing a gray wig was in jail Tuesday after tripping over his own feet.

The police said the thief was so laden down with equipment, plus a stolen metal box full of money, that he tripped during his getaway from the crime at Osaka's main railroad station.

The thief had fired a rubber-tipped arrow from his crossbow at three bank employees as they carried 120 million yen (\$1.2 million) in three boxes from a travel agent's office to a bank branch at the station.

Startled by the unusual attack, one employee dropped his box of money, which the thief swooped on and made off with.

But after running less than 100 meters, he tripped over his own feet and was seized by a passer-by.

"I just heard someone shout 'thief' and I ran after him," Etsuro Nakajima said. "Then he fell over, so I jumped on top of him."

A bank employee hit in the chest by the arrow was slightly hurt.

UN Team Finds Indian Cities 'Plague-Free'

By John Ward Anderson
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — A team of American and Russian doctors said Tuesday that India's major cities "could be considered to be plague-free" and called on other countries to end travel restrictions and relax medical checks on travelers from India.

Dr. David Dennis, a plague expert from the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, who headed a special investigative team for the World Health Organization, said there was no evidence that plague had broken out in New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta or Madras.

"There's no reason not to have normal international trade and travel" with those cities and most other parts of India, he said.

Many countries have resumed normal trade and transportation links with India, which was isolated by the international community when an epidemic of the highly contagious pneumonic plague was reported in the western coastal town of Surat on Sept. 20.

About a quarter of the city's 1.2 million residents fled, raising the fear that the deadly disease, which is passed by coughing and sneezing, would be spread across India as panicked people returned to their ancestral villages. The disease spread

quickly and mortality was high in the initial days before it was diagnosed.

But Mr. Dennis said the danger of serious health disaster was averted by India's rapid response. After health officials knew what they were up against, he said, "the outbreak of true plague appeared to be brought to a halt fairly quickly" by saturating high-risk neighborhoods with antibiotic drugs.

While there were reports of thousands of suspected plague cases across the country, Indian health officials said that 57 people died of the plague and that 280 more cases of it had been confirmed.

The analysis by the World Health Organization team, Mr. Dennis said, showed that India had adequate surveillance to detect outbreaks of plague in people, but that further study was needed to determine how the disease had originated in

Surat and "to see if there's an ongoing plague cycle in the Surat rodent population" that could lead to another outbreak.

WHO Report on Malaria

The World Health Organization said Tuesday that the recent malaria outbreak in India was caused by parasites' increasing resistance to anti-malarial drugs and by heavy monsoons that helped mosquitoes breed, Reuters reported from Geneva.

The UN agency also said the Indian government had officially reported that malaria had killed 287 people since August. Some health groups and local newspapers have reported that cerebral malaria has taken up to 4,000 lives in the Indian northern province of Rajasthan, bordering Pakistan.

The agency said India had taken strong measures to combat the outbreak.

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Call From Academia to Give Semi-Human Status to Apes

After years of intensive studies with pygmy chimpanzees and other apes, a Georgia State University scientist says their human-like emotions, intellect and ability to acquire language should make them eligible for "semi-human" legal status.

Dr. Sue Savage-Rumbaugh acknowledges that such status would raise immense moral and legal issues concerning their use in medical experiments and keeping them in zoos.

But in a new book, "Kanzi: The Ape at the Brink of the Human Mind," written with a science writer, Roger Lewin, Dr. Savage-Rumbaugh says she is convinced that their emotions, intellect and consciousness are at least "morally equivalent" to those of profoundly retarded children.

"We certainly would not put these

children in a zoo to be gawked at as examples of nature," she says, "nor would we permit medical experimentation to be conducted on them."

Short Takes

The Coors Brewing Co. will ask the U.S. Supreme Court next month for the right to print alcohol content on its beer labels. The federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms wants the court to uphold a law that bans that information on labels unless required by state law. Congress passed the law in 1937 to put an end to strength wars that broke out among brewers after the repeal of Prohibition. Coors said it is concerned about a rumor that its beer is weak.

With the backing of several corporate sponsors, Fernando Mateo, a New York City businessman, has announced a nationwide effort to take guns off the streets for Christmas. A publicity campaign will list a wide variety of gifts to be exchanged for guns. Mr. Mateo is credited with taking 3,000 guns off New York City streets last year by offering gift certificates. This year, in a coordinated effort called Goods for Guns, police departments and corporate sponsors will swap

apparel, footwear, toys, sporting equipment, electronic equipment and music recordings for weapons. Mr. Mateo said he hoped to take 18,000 guns off the streets by exchanging \$1.8 million worth of goods. This works out to gifts averaging \$100 per weapon.

Prince Hamlet of Denmark was found guilty of multiple murder before a packed house at the City Bar Association in Manhattan. In an evening of infinite jest, The New York Times reports, the defense attorney, Daniel J. Kornstein, argued that Hamlet was the product of a dysfunctional family and had a flair for delusional behavior. Having survived a poison-tipped sword, "he's been rotting in jail for these 400 years," Mr. Kornstein said, calling this an example of what his client once called "the law's delay." The prosecutor, Stephen Gillers, said Hamlet "has been able to hury into contemporary notions of victimology — he's a victim of his victims!" The three-judge panel agreed that Hamlet should be convicted of murdering Claudius and Polonius; they disagreed about Laertes, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern.

International Herald Tribune.

just ask the butler...

Shirley Jones

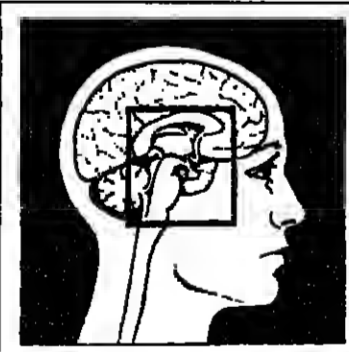
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Bahamas	Egypt (CC)	177-180-2727	Israel (CC)	Panama	1-800-55-1001	Switzerland (CC)
Bahrain	(Outside of Cairo, dial 02 first.)	355-5770	Italy (CC)	172-1032	1-800-55-1001	Syria (CC)
Belgium (CC)	El Salvador	195	Jamaica	800-674-7000	1-800-55-1001	Trinidad and Tobago
Bermuda	0800-10012	9800-102-80	Kenya	0800-674-7000	1-800-55-1001	(Special Phones Only)
Bolivia	1-800-623-0484	197-00-19 (Available from most major cities)	Kuwait	0800-674-7000	1-800-55-1001	0800-55-1001
Brazil	0-800-2222	01-99	Labrador	0800-674-7000	1-800-55-1001	0800-55-1001
Canada (CC)	000-8012	0130-0012	Laos	0800-674-7000	1-800-55-1001	0800-55-1001
Cayman Islands	1-800-588-8000	(Outside of Beirut, dial 01 first.)	Latvia	0800-674-7000	1-800-55-1001	0800-55-1001
Chile (CC)	1-800-624-1000	00-800-1234	Liechtenstein (CC)	0800-674-7000	1-800-55-1001	0800-55-1001
Colombia (CC)	060-0316	1-800-624-1000	Luxembourg	0800-674-7000	1-800-55-1001	0800-55-1001
Costa Rica	080-16-0001	080-0000	Mexico	0800-674-7000	1-800-55-1001	0800-55-1001
Czech Republic (CC)	00-42-000112	00-800-1234	Moldova (CC)	0800-674-7000	1-800-55-1001	0800-55-1001
		001-800-874-7000	Netherlands (CC)	0800-674-7000	1-800-55-1001	0800-55-1001
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WorldPhone Let It Take You Around The World

THE AMERICAS / DEMOCRATS IN PERIL

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Poll Gives Clinton a Light Pat on the Back

WASHINGTON — Americans may be giving credit — though not much — to President Bill Clinton for an improving national economy and the administration's recent foreign policy initiatives in Haiti and the Gulf, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News poll.

The survey found that a growing number of Americans believe the nation's economy is getting better, not worse. Four out of 10 rated the overall health of the economy as excellent or good — more than double the percentage who offered a similarly positive evaluation just over a year ago. Although few Americans believe that Mr. Clinton deserves most of the credit for the nation's improving economy, more than 8 out of 10 said the president was at least partly responsible for the upturn. And Mr. Clinton's approval rating for handling the economy went up in Post-ABC News polls for the first time in six months, to 45 percent, from 43 percent in September.

Overall, Mr. Clinton's job performance rating increased to 49 percent in the latest Post-ABC News poll, up from 44 percent in September. Forty-eight percent of those interviewed disapproved of his handling of the presidency, down from 51 percent last month. (WP)

Reagan Officials Defend Oliver North

ARLINGTON, Virginia. — Two senior officials in the Reagan administration have defended Oliver L. North, the Republican candidate for Senate in Virginia, against assertions that he ignored information about drug activities by rebel forces in Nicaragua that were fighting the leftist government there a decade ago.

Elliot Abrams, the former assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs, and former Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d disputed the assertions, made in The Washington Post on Saturday, calling them false, malicious and politically motivated. Mr. Abrams and Mr. Meese said that The Post and Mr. North's Democratic opponent, Senator Charles S. Robb, were engaging in a political ploy in a close race by raising issues already resolved by Congress and a special prosecutor.

In 1989, Mr. North was convicted of obstructing the work of Congress, destroying documents and accepting an illegal gratuity, all of which were overturned on appeal. No one has ever been prosecuted on drug charges arising from the Iran-contra affair. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Robert D. Reischauer, director of the Congressional Budget Office, on the painful choices that will have to be made to reduce the U.S. budget deficit: "Talking about this is like talking about sex in public. Everybody knows how you reduce the deficit, but no one wants to talk about it in front of everybody else." (LAT)

Republican Senate? The Scenario Looks Ugly for Clinton

By Eric Pianin

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the last two years, the Senate has eviscerated President Bill Clinton's economic stimulus package, battered his budget, mugged his crime bill and blocked his universal health care proposal — and that was with Democrats in control.

Now the administration is facing the unnerving possibility of a Republican-controlled Senate led by Bob Dole of Kansas, who has begun laying the groundwork for a challenge to Mr. Clinton in 1996.

The White House also might confront a Senate Banking Committee headed by Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York, the Republicans' Grand Inquisitor of the administration's messy Whitewater affair. And a Foreign Relations Committee whose chairman would be the curmudgeonly Jesse Helms of North Carolina, the sharp critic of Mr. Clinton's foreign policy who called the president of Haiti, the Reverend Jean-

Bertrand Aristide, mentally unbalanced and a "murderer."

Democrats hold a 56-to-44 edge in the Senate, a fragile majority that frequently has been unable to withstand Republican filibusters, which take 60 votes to break.

With polls showing widespread disenchantment with the Democratic-run Congress, giddy Republicans are savoring the possibility of transforming the Senate into an incubator and testing ground for their conservative agenda of tax cuts, a balanced-budget amendment, deregulation and increased defense spending.

"I think we'll be strong enough to insist that Clinton come to our agenda rather than letting him establish the terms of the bargain," said William Kristol, once a top aide to former Vice President Dan Quayle and now the head of a conservative think tank, Project for the Republic. The main goal, he said, is for Republicans "to lay the predicate for the 1996 campaign."

With Republicans running ahead, even or

close in contests for 10 seats held by Democrats, the party is in the best shape to recapture control of the Senate since Democrats took over in 1986. A net shift of only seven seats would give the Republicans control of the Senate and its powerful committee system.

Such a development would mean an extraordinary transfer of power from Democrats to Republicans.

For example, Sam Nunn of Georgia, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, would relinquish control to Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, would be supplanted by Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon. And the Judiciary Committee's chairman, Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, would be succeeded by Orrin G. Hatch of Utah.

Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York would step aside as chairman of the Finance Committee for Bob Packwood of Oregon.

The House minority whip, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, and other Republicans in the lower

chamber also are vigorously pressing to gain control of the House for the first time in 40 years, although analysts view that as a more difficult task.

If the Senate under Democrats was difficult terrain for the president during the first two years of his term, it would be downright hostile to the remnants of his tattered legislative agenda under the Republicans.

It would be virtually impossible for Mr. Clinton to pass any major legislation, including bills on health care, welfare, campaign finance, lobbying and the environment — unless the legislation were framed in conservative Republican terms.

"They would have the veto pen in the Congress that is normally reserved for the White House and the president," said Senator John Breaux, Democrat of Louisiana.

By the same token, Republicans would have great difficulty passing their legislative agenda because Democrats could use the favorite tool of the minority party in the Senate — the filibuster.

Romney's Appeal: He's Not Kennedy

By Sara Rimer

New York Times Service

BOSTON — In the hush of his library at 7:30 A.M., Mitt Romney was a formidable sight. His white shirt was immaculate, his gray-and-black pinstriped trousers were sharply creased, his black wing tips shined.

The man who is giving Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, the toughest race of his 32-year political career had already jogged three and a half miles. And he was whistling.

He had not had a drop of coffee. Mr. Romney, who like many fellow Mormons tries to avoid caffeine, says he has never had coffee or tea. His press secretary arrived with a container of hot chocolate for him.

Mr. Romney was asked about a debate with the senator scheduled for Tuesday night. With the prevailing political wisdom putting Mr. Kennedy slightly ahead these days — a view supported by a recent poll in the Boston Herald — many people in Boston say the race could hinge on the debate, the first of two between the candidates this week.

"Of course, I'm nervous," said Mr. Romney, a Republican who is in his first race for political office. And then he smiled. "It's thrilling," he said. "It's exhilarating. It's a new experience. My goodness."

The phone rang, and Mr. Romney jumped up from the green leather sofa to answer it. "It's probably the boss," he said, referring to Ann Romney, the high school sweetheart who has been his wife for 25 years and is the mother of their five sons, aged 13 to 24.

In an election year in which challengers are presenting themselves on the basis of what they are not — not incumbents, not career politicians, not in thrall to Washington lobbyists — Mitt Romney may be drawing the starkest contrast of all: that he is not the 62-year-old senior senator from Massachusetts with a liberal legacy and a scandal-sheet past.

"Mitt Romney is the dream candidate to run against someone like Ted Kennedy," said Gerry Chervinsky, who heads KRC Communications Research, in Newton, and who has been conducting polls during the campaign for The Boston Globe and WBZ television.

"He's younger, he's well-spoken, he's good-looking, and he's in good shape," the researcher said. "He has a pretty blonde wife and five kids. He doesn't smoke and he drinks milk. He's the perfect anti-Kennedy."

Or at least the perfect "anti-Ted Kennedy." For in many ways, Mitt Romney has supplanted the Eagle Scout image by borrowing from the Kennedy mystique of old, casting himself as a young, high-minded, vigorous politician flanked by a photogenic family: the Kennedy image that the senator can no longer live up to.

Yet, Mr. Romney has at least one thing in common with Kennedy: Both are rich men from political families. Mr. Romney is a son of George W. Romney, 87, a former governor of Michigan who made a short-lived run for the Republican presidential nomination in 1968.

The younger Romney, 47, is also a shrewd businessman who made millions in venture capitalism.

Mr. Romney has cast himself as a moderate Republican, socially liberal and fiscally conservative. Politically, he says, he is a lot like William F. Weld, the popular Republican governor of Massachusetts, who is expected to win re-election easily on Nov. 8.

Mr. Romney says he supports a woman's right to abortion but opposes forcing states to help pay for the procedure, except in the case of rape, incest or a threat to the mother's health.

He supports federal legislation that would prohibit discrimination in the workplace against homosexuals but opposes legalizing gay marriages. He favors the death penalty, which Massachusetts does not have, and would require welfare recipients to work and to be regularly tested for drugs.

But with two weeks left in the campaign, a frequent complaint about Mr. Romney continues to be heard: that after he is finished attacking his opponent, his message grows vague.

Mr. Romney, who easily won his party's nomination in a primary election against a businessman, is making his first foray into electoral politics, he said, because after all his successes and privileges, he wants to give something back.



ON DISPLAY — Former Prime Ministers Kim Campbell and Pierre Trudeau of Canada laughing at a doctored photograph of Mrs. Campbell that was shown at an Ottawa exhibit.

Away From Politics

• Three chemical companies have tentatively agreed to reimburse consumers who have defective polybutylene pipes in their homes, a settlement that could cost the manufacturers a minimum of \$750 million. The property damage settlement could affect six million U.S. homeowners.

• The former owner of Chippendale's, a chain of male stripper clubs, Somen Banerjee, committed suicide in his Los Angeles jail cell on the day he was to have been sentenced for arranging the murder of a former partner.

• The Mashantucket Pequot tribe, whose Connecticut casino is the largest in America, donated \$10 million to the planned National Museum of the American Indian. It is the largest cash gift in the Smithsonian Institution's history.

• The Reverend Benjamin F. Chavis Jr., dismissed in August from his job as executive director of the NAACP, has agreed to withdraw his lawsuit against the organization for wrongful termination without receiving the substantial sum he had been seeking. (WP, Reuters, NYT)

Nervy New Yorker: Mayor Backs Cuomo

By Alison Mitchell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a dramatic break with the state's Republican Party, Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani has endorsed Mario M. Cuomo, a national symbol of the Democratic liberal tradition, for a fourth term as New York's governor.

Standing alone at a lectern in City Hall, Mr. Giuliani, the city's first Republican mayor in a generation, said Monday that he remained committed to his party's ideals, but could not endorse its candidate, George E. Pataki.

He characterized Mr. Pataki as unsympathetic to the downstate region and a captive of others — a clear reference to Mr. Giuliani's rival, New York's Republican senator, Alfonse M. D'Amato.

"George Pataki's only essential characteristic is that he offers an alternative," said Mr. Giuliani, sweating and somber as he read from a prepared text. "Strangely, however, after lengthy analysis, I've come to the conclusion that it is George Pataki who best personifies the status quo of New York politics — a candidate taking as few positions as possible, taking no risks and being guided and scripted by others. He has simply not made the case that he is the agent of change."

Mr. Giuliani, who has appeared at Mr. Cuomo's side often since becoming mayor in January, said that, even after 12

years in office, the Democrat was a leader who offered the best opportunity for change.

Having decided to cross party lines, Mr. Giuliani leveled a merciless barrage against Mr. Pataki, saying that he was spouting slogans "from a political consultant's playbook," and that his positions would not help the city or the region. He also suggested that Mr. Pataki would ultimately have to renounce on his sweeping proposals for tax cuts.

Mr. Giuliani's endorsement startled political strategists in both camps and left them scrambling to assess the endorsement's effect on the close and bitter race, and on Mr. Giuliani's political future. Republican officials insisted that Mr. Giuliani's endorsement would have little bearing on the race.

But ebullient Democrats said that the mayor could provide a surge of momentum at a critical time and that he could help Mr. Cuomo bold conservative Democrats in Queens, Brooklyn and Staten Island who had crossed party lines last year to back Mr. Giuliani.

A New York Times/WCBS-TV News poll conducted between Sept. 29 and Oct. 2 found that 11 percent of the 1,148 registered voters polled said a Giuliani endorsement of Mr. Cuomo would make them more likely to vote for him, while 9 percent said they would be less likely to do so. The vast majority, 77 percent, said it would make no difference.

On November 29th, the IHT will publish a Special Report on

Telecommunications

Among the topics to be covered are:

- Phone company privatization around the world.
- The global mobile phone standard.
- Overcrowding on the information superhighway.
- The competition to wire up the fast-growing nations in Asia.
- Alliances among media providers.

The newspaper will also be distributed at SITCOM in Paris on the same day.

For further information, please contact Bill Mahder in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 78, fax: (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune



HELL HAS COME TO PARADISE

The nightmare of anarchy and bloodshed in the African nation of Rwanda defies description. The hearts of everyone at the African Wildlife Foundation go out to the people of Rwanda.

Our hearts go out to the mountain gorillas, endangered in the film 'Gorillas in the Mist' who live in the Parc Des Volcans in Rwanda. Unfortunately, many of the park rangers who guard this endangered species fled during the fighting. Only bravely remained at their post, through most of the civil war, monitoring the gorillas' whereabouts and well-being.

It is imperative for the gorillas' safety that these rangers and rangers receive the food and basic equipment they need in order to return to the park and set up regular patrols to protect the gorillas.

That's why the African Wildlife Foundation has established the Mountain Gorilla Emergency Fund. Our goal is to raise \$85,000 to re-equip the rangers, and provide park personnel with food and equipment and money to live on for the next six months.

Please send a donation to the Mountain Gorilla Emergency Fund c/o African Wildlife Foundation, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 602, Washington, D.C. 20036, or call (202) 265-6383 for more information.

Together, we can ensure the survival of one of Earth's true wildlife wonders — the magnificent mountain gorillas of Rwanda!

Room with a view.



In selecting a business location emotions understandably should take a back seat. In that respect, the view from the new Frankfurt Airport Center — FAC 2 at Frankfurt Airport offers very little in the matter of distractions. Even though, admittedly, no other office in the world does in fact offer quite the same perspective of the sky above one of the world's busiest airports.

So let's look at it from a strictly rational point of view: Frankfurt Airport is no doubt at the crossroads of Europe, and at the heart of the most impressive road, rail and air travel infrastructures by and large. The new Frankfurt Airport Center — FAC 2 is the most modern facility of its kind. Be it the architecture, the equipment or the technology, it all comes

together here perfectly. So, if there's an ideal business location in Europe for a business operating worldwide than this is it. It's really quite that simple. Interested? Then come by personally to take a look at your new office. And let yourself be exceptionally guided by fascinating prospects.

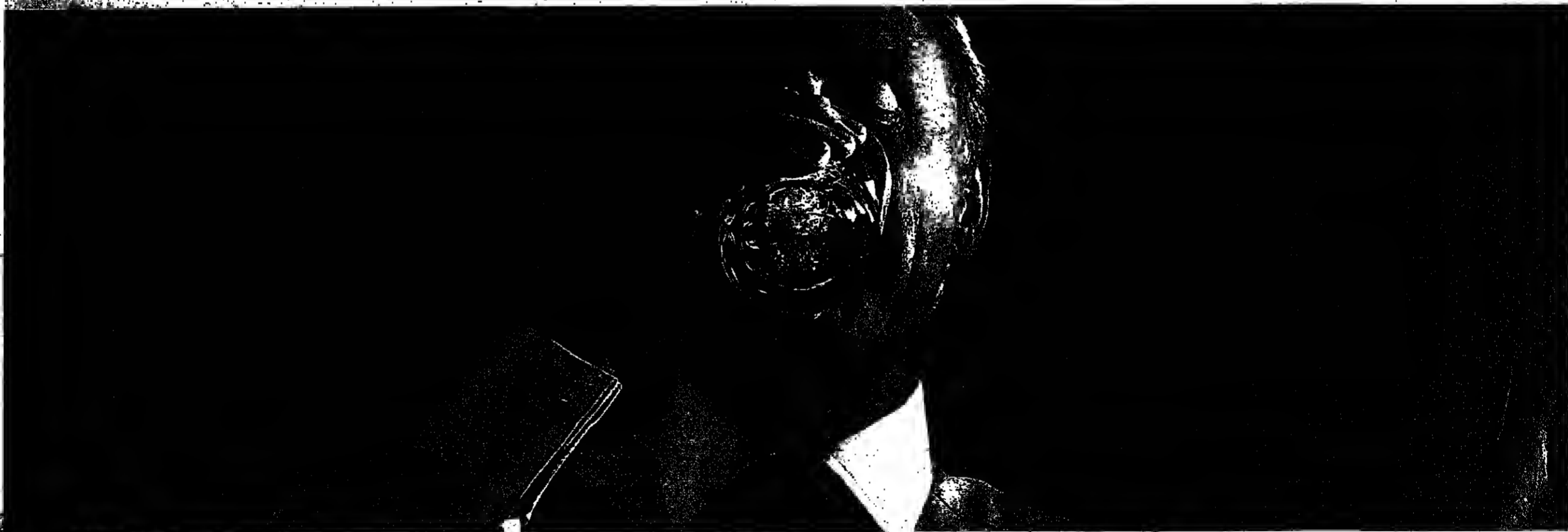
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Israel Hints at Harsh Treatment for Hamas Suspects

By Barton Gellman

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli government is leaking details of a wide-ranging manhunt for Islamic militants in the occupied territories, suggesting that the dozens arrested thus far are in for especially rough treatment by security and intelligence services.

The operation was described in warlike rhetoric by cabinet members as an attempt to destroy the foundations of Hamas, which claimed responsibility for three traumatic terror attacks inside Israel this month.

Hamas, the Islamic Resistance Movement, vowed in a leaflet to "retaliate severely" and security services braced for attempts to disrupt the signing of a peace treaty with Jordan on Wednesday and President Bill Clinton's scheduled visit to Jerusalem on Thursday.

Government spokesmen denied reports by a British newspaper and The Associated Press that there were "kill on

sight" orders for a list of key Hamas leaders. But a senior official said the security services presumed that those targeted for arrest would resist authorities.

The official added, "If there's a combat situation of course we'll do our utmost to kill them."

Although the cabinet rejected a suggestion from Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin that the civil rights of suspected terrorists be sharply reduced, government ministers in recent days have emphasized their latitude under existing law. A 1987 guideline permitting "moderate physical and psychological pressure" during interrogations — but not "torture" — has an exception for "tickling bomb" emergencies.

"This is an emergency, and in an emergency you have to take extraordinary measures," the senior official said.

Mr. Rabin and his government appear eager to show the Israeli public that they are responding with an iron fist against an enemy who killed 23 people

with a Tel Aviv suicide bomb, shot a captive soldier as commandos tried to rescue him and killed two more people in a spray of automatic weapons in a Jerusalem pedestrian mall.

It has become a common view among Israeli commentators and political figures that Mr. Rabin's coalition, with its brittle mandate for peace with Palestinians and Syria, would not long survive a continued pattern of catastrophic attacks.

Mr. Rabin allowed the military censor to permit local news reports of the Hamas arrests. He also told a Labor faction in Parliament that those in custody included the brother and cousin of the suspected Tel Aviv suicide bomber and two religious leaders associated with the militants, Sheikh Abdel Rahman Harad Daoud and Sheikh Anwar Murasbeh.

But Mr. Rabin's crackdown is at least as conspicuous for what it does not include.

Mr. Rabin thus far has not invoked other measures that his opposition has demanded: slowing peace negotiations with the Palestinian self-rule authority, sending security forces after Hamas leaders in the autonomous areas of Gaza and trying to deport militant Palestinians, as he did to Lebanon in 1992.

Even as Israel hunted Hamas, the Palestinian authority continued to release Hamas activists and supporters detained earlier in Gaza. Of about 500 arrested by Palestinian police during the captivity of the Israeli soldier, Corporal Nachshon Waxman, Palestinian officials reported that about 30 remained in the Gaza Central Jail. About another 50, Hamas spokesmen asserted, continued to be held in other Palestinian police stations.

Colonel Ahmed Mefrej, a Palestinian intelligence commander in Gaza, said that all the Hamas prisoners would be released soon because it had not been proved that any of them was involved in attacks on Israel.

MIDEAST: Clinton Calls On All Parties in Mideast to 'Follow the Brave' Vatican Sets Link With PLO to Help In Peace Process

Continued from Page 1

U.S. role in the peace process, the White House has assembled a who's who of figures in the American Jewish and Arab communities accompanying the entourage, at their own expense. Washington has arranged for meetings of the group with senior Egyptian and Israeli officials, seating at the signing ceremony and places at Mr. Clinton's address to the Israeli Parliament.

The president noted the "new wave of violence and terrorism" in the region by extremist groups opposed to the movement toward comprehensive peace, such as

Hamas. The heightened security surrounding the presidential entourage here bore testament to that.

The rush-hour bus suicide bombing in Tel Aviv last week, which killed 23, and the killing of a kidnapped army corporal in a shoot-out with Israeli commandos the week before made it all the more important, officials said, for the president to move forward with this trip.

The State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry, said the United States believed "we are at a moment when the enemies of peace have risen up because of the success of the peace process." He said that one of

Mr. Clinton's goals is to "deliver a firm message to the international community" that the time has come to "thwart and throttle" those enemies.

A senior official said Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel had told U.S. officials that the PLO leader was "at a key moment," that is, he must decide whether to go fully forward with peace with Israel and a full split with Hamas.

U.S. officials said they expected that Mr. Arafat would also raise his concern that the agreements between Jordan and Israel did not disrupt the negotiations on the final issues.

Vatican Sets Link With PLO to Help In Peace Process

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — The Vatican established official ties Tuesday with the Palestine Liberation Organization, saying its action was intended to protect church interests in the Middle East and to keep its hand in the peace process.

The move falls short of full diplomatic relations. The Vatican signaled its desire for such an accord after recognizing Israel nearly 10 months ago.

The agreement calls for an office of representation of the PLO at the Holy See. The papal envoy in Tunisia, headquarters of the PLO, will be responsible for contacts with the organization.

A Vatican statement said the agreement would enable the Roman Catholic Church to carry out its "spiritual, educational and social service in favor of Palestinian Catholics and of all Palestinians" and help the two sides contribute to the "search for peace and justice."

The announcement came a day before Israel and Jordan sign a peace treaty. The Vatican also established relations with Jordan this year.

JERICHO: Jordan-Israel Peace Agreement Is Strangling Palestinians

Continued from Page 1

Jerusalem office. "They will not need even a cup of water from us."

The Allenby Bridge, just down the road from Jericho's central square, remains a hostile and forbidding passage. Only recently did Israel stop strip-searching every Palestinian who crossed it, and it can still take a day or more to pass the gauntlet of inspectors, fee-collectors and license takers.

Still worse, there are fewer and fewer reasons to bother. For six months now, according to truckers and merchants here, Jordan has issued no import certificates for fruit and vegetables from the West Bank.

Here in Jericho, the impact is crushing. For lack of anything better to do, Ziad Darwish slept one afternoon this week on the hard stone floor of his empty tire repair shop. A skilled mechanic, he used to work on the Allenby Bridge reassembling cargo trucks that Israeli soldiers ordered stripped to their frames in security checks.

But even that humiliating employment has disappeared. So few trucks now cross the bridge that there are not many mechanics needed there.

Nabil Dumeri, 39, used to carry loads of grapes from Hebron in his aging Mercedes truck. Now Jordan accepts only building stone, and not much of it.

Resting near the Allenby inspection post, Mr. Dumeri said he once drove the route to Amman two or three times a week. "Now, in the last 20 days, I had only one trip," he said.

Mr. Abdullah, the Palestinian economist, said King Hussein of Jordan began squeezing the West Bank to demonstrate his displeasure with Yasser Arafat, the PLO chief and a long-time rival, who came to a modest share of power under limited

self-rule in July. Israel, for its part, is openly favoring Jordan in an effort to increase its bargaining strength with Mr. Arafat and his Palestinian Authority.

"The fact that Israel has reached an agreement with Jordan will strengthen the Israeli position vis-à-vis the Palestinians by reducing the leverage the Palestinians used to have, namely, that progress with the Palestinians would help deliver other Arab states," said Ghassan Katib, a former member of the Palestinian negotiating team.

King Hussein, in an interview published Tuesday with Israel's mass-circulation daily Yediot Aharanot, put the two governments' shared view as succinctly as this: "Arafat is our problem, and yours," he said. The Yediot reporter noted that his majesty wore a "sour expression."

Mr. Abdullah and other Palestinian leaders said Israel was playing "a dangerous game" by taking sides.

"If we have economic problems here it will affect the Israelis also by worsening their security," he said. "Who is the winner? It's Hamas and the Islamic movement."

Kuwait to Buy British Missiles

The Associated Press

KUWAIT — Kuwait will buy an estimated \$75 million worth of Starburst low-level air defense missiles from Britain to help rebuild defenses destroyed during the Iraqi occupation. Defense Secretary Malcolm Rifkind of Britain said Tuesday.



The Iraqi flag going up Tuesday next to that of the United States, in error, at the site of the Israel-Jordan treaty signing. Officials later replaced Iraq's flag with the British flag.

IRAQ: Broken and Beaten, Nation Slides Into Poverty

Continued from Page 1

idea that the government is, indeed, solidly entrenched.

"You don't make heroes — you corner them," says Abdelrazzak Hashemi, who heads the foreign relations bureau of the governing Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party of Mr. Saddam.

Recalling the brief popular uprising that was ruthlessly put down by the Iraqi Army in March 1991 after its defeat and expulsion from Kuwait, Mr. Hashemi said: "That was a time when 14 of the country's 18 provinces were outside government control, but the regime did not fall. Do you think it is going to fall now because of these sanctions?"

Mr. Hashemi, who served as a cabinet minister, ambassador to France, and in several other top positions in the last two decades, then added for emphasis: "Listen. The president is managing the country. Those who think the sanctions will bring him down will have to wait for a long time."

Managing, however, may not be the right word to describe Mr. Saddam's hold. In some ways, Iraq is a showcase of mismanagement.

While the government firmly controls central Iraq, where Sunni Muslims and Christian Iraqis live, Mr. Saddam's hold over the north, inhabited by Kurds, and the south, heavily populated by Shiite Muslims, is questionable.

Two weeks ago, a busload of journalists and officials of the Iraqi Information Ministry accompanying them were stopped on the way to the southern city of Basra in the daytime by a group of armed bandits.

They were beaten. Men were stripped of their clothes. Women were roughed up. The bandits took thousands of dollars in cash, photographic equipment and jewelry. Passports and identity cards were confiscated. The bandits, who numbered a dozen or so, shot up the bus tires and left the group after briefly debating whether they should kill the passengers.

Some passengers wondered later whether the incident could have involved a conspiracy between the bandits and army troops in the region, who, like other Iraqis, are in dire need of money.

"The road was conspicuously deserted, as though someone had blocked it after we passed," a passenger said.

The most striking change in law and order is in Baghdad and in the center of the country, where the government appears uncompromising in its political policing, but unwilling or unable to protect people from ordinary crime.

Thefts, burglaries and rapes are reported to have increased by 40 to 50 percent over five years ago. The police force appears unable to cope. As a result, homes are now locked with chains at night, when the streets are deserted in large cities, including this capital.

Elsewhere, public employees are easily bribed.

a surprising development in a country where people are noted for their pride.

"The Gulf War has fundamentally changed the social structure," said an artist. "The middle class is wiped out. Being a doctor or an engineer means nothing anymore since you can't feed your family anymore."

Asked if this posed a threat to Mr. Saddam's rule, the artist responded: "Not necessarily, because people are terrified of what they see. If the regime falls, you can imagine the chaos that will result with the poor attacking the less poor. Nearly everybody here has arms, and the country is slipping into chaos."

Much of this collapse was caused by a devastated economy. Five years ago, before the sanctions, an Iraqi dinar was worth a little more than \$3. Today, \$1 fetches anywhere from 500 to 600 dinars. But salaries have not increased. An Iraqi engineer, doctor or government employee makes at most 3,000 to 5,000 dinars a month, or \$6 to \$10. Retirees live on as little as \$3 a month.

The only salvation is a rationing system that guarantees a minimum of essential food every month to every Iraqi.

At his office, the minister of trade showed what Iraqis are entitled to since the rationing system was halved on Sept. 29. An Iraqi citizen is now given 13 pounds (6 kilograms) of wheat flour, 1.6 pounds of sugar, 1.3 pounds of cooking oil, a half-pound of detergents, and some rice, tea and soap.

The World Food Organization and other agencies concerned with nutrition said that these quantities barely met one-third of a person's nutritional requirements.

"I know too many families, middle-class families, that were considered by any standard very comfortable only four years ago, who are reduced to eating one meal a day," said Monsignor Emanuel Delli, a patriarch of the Chaldean or Nestorian Church, to which most of Iraq's estimated 1 million Christians belong.

Asked whom they blame for their plight, Monsignor Delli responded without hesitation: "Most of them consider that their kids are being starved by the Americans who control the United Nations."

Rather than directly addressing the crisis facing Iraq, Mr. Saddam appears at times disconnected from reality.

Just last month, he promised his downtrodden subjects that he would "open the gates of the universe" to them, immediately after slashing the meager rationing system by half. He followed that by ordering his troops on Oct. 6 to move — again — toward the Kuwaiti border, bringing the wrath of the United States down on Iraq and postponing any possible lifting of the sanctions.

"The Romans used to say that if you want to quiet the people, give them bread and circuses," said the Iraqi intellectual who described himself as a former supporter of the government. "Here, they are giving them circuses because they can't give bread anymore."

The Only Reason to Leave Your Desk



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REACTORS: Japan Insists Europe Help Pay for North Korean Facilities

Continued from Page 1

ing to organize financing for a \$4 billion nuclear plant, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

[Ambassador-at-Large Robert L. Gallucci said Tuesday that the United States would seek to put together the consortium to finance the reactor, as long as North Korea abided by its new agreement.]

DEATH NOTICE

The Family and Friends of
URS RIEDER
with very sorrow announce his death on
Tuesday October 25th, 1994.
A Requiem Mass will be held
on Friday, October 28th at
(11:40 am) at St. James Catholic Church,
22 George Street, London W.1.
No flowers please, donations to the
Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials sought to soften Mr. Takemura's stand, saying that he was merely expressing his expectation that other major industrial countries would also play a role in the deal.

Several officials also insisted that neither the level of Japan's contribution nor the method of financing had been determined. But another official conceded, "Ultimately, it is a political decision, and it's not clear yet what is politically acceptable to the Japanese people."

The critical element in the new pact will be construction of a type of modern nuclear reactor that produces substantial amounts of power but little weapons-grade plutonium, the key element in nuclear bomb production. North Korea currently has one small reactor, and two larger ones under construction, that generate significant amounts of this highly dangerous and toxic material. Those facilities would be dismantled under the pact.

The United States concluded the deal only after coming up with a very general understanding with Japan and South Korea on their role in underwriting construction of the new commercial reactors, known as light-water reactors. Now some of the potential problems may be surfacing.

One little discussed problem that some government officials have mentioned here in recent days is that the cost is likely to come to well over the \$4 billion that such reactors would cost to build in an industrialized country. Some experts have estimated that the cost could come to as much as \$10 billion.

One major reason for the higher price tag is the primitive nature of North Korea's econ-

omy and its crumbling infrastructure. Hundreds of millions of dollars of roads and rail lines may have to be constructed or upgraded just to begin plant construction.

UN Agency Split on Pact

The International Atomic Energy Agency welcomed on Tuesday a nuclear deal between North Korea and the United States, but some members regretted that full nuclear inspections would be put off for up to five years, news agencies reported from Vienna.

The director-general of the UN agency, Hans Blix, addressed the 121-member body in a closed briefing. "One or two European countries and a couple of Asian countries were hesitant about the time delay," an agency official said. "But the North Koreans are committed at a future stage to allow us to do everything we want."

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French Executives Play Down Impact Of Corruption Cases

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As corruption scandals rise around them, French businessmen accused of paying bribes appear less panicked than the politicians who are alleged to have taken bribes and who now are claiming that France is going down the tubes Italian-style.

Business in France has been hit hard. Foreign investors are putting French deals on hold because of doubts about who will be in charge tomorrow.

But while visibly shaken, industrialists still contend that France's crisis about unethical business-government relations is comparable, not to Italy, but to the United States 30 years ago during the Nixon administration when illegal political payments came under tough scrutiny and tighter regulations were put into effect.

That probably undercuts the disruptive potential of the revelations about collusion in France between business and politics. The scandal is reaching higher and wider than any previous episode in postwar French history. But the business community insists on the point that corruption in France is a relatively recent affliction, still confined mainly to companies dealing in big public contracts.

"Italy had a state that was totally corrupt, so everything was corrupt, but corruption only became a problem here in the '80s, and we are seeing a brutal reminder that France

still has gendarmes," said an international executive in a major French corporation.

What is liable to be exposed in France, other executives said, mainly implicates companies doing government business, not the bulk of France's companies, which compete to sell mass-market products and services.

None of the current uproar concerns bribes and kickbacks for exports.

The political payoffs have come mainly from French companies seeking contracts and subsidies decided by cabinet ministers and their key aides, who took money either to finance their political parties or, in some cases, for their pockets.

A second pattern of corruption involves local governments, which now control fat budgets due to administrative decentralization. France's two leading water companies, both privately held, are suspected of systematic payoffs to local political leaders for lucrative contracts at the cost of higher water prices for consumers.

Even as industrialists insist privately on the limits of corruption, they are reluctant about their own defense because business is so often seen in France as a system for horses to exploit workers — a sulfurous image liable to revive.

There have been few expressions of sympathy as the police have summarily hauled in leading French corporate heads for interrogation and threatened then with being locked up unless they cooperate.



Pierre Gascon, first secretary of the city of Grenoble, France, going through security on his arrival at court Tuesday for a hearing on corruption charges against the Grenoble mayor and former communications minister, Alain Carignon.

The threat is credible since, in France, chief executive officers are responsible for every action of their companies, and there are no provisions for habeas corpus to challenge detention.

"We used to worry in France about whether there was justice for the poor; now we wonder if there is justice for the rich," said a defense lawyer.

In this climate, several chief executives, including Jean-Louis Beffa, head of St. Gobain,

reportedly have started helping the investigating magistrates compile dossiers full of bribery leads that will keep French courts busy during the current presidential campaign and perhaps for months afterwards.

While they worry about what they see as magistrates' high-handed methods in widening their nets, many French businessmen privately welcome the prospect of a cleanup in France's campaign financing that will relieve companies from pressure to make payoffs.

Some businessmen betray quiet satisfaction at seeing politicians brought to book: In 1990, the French Parliament voted an amnesty for any member who had received illegal payments but left the bribers open to prosecution.

The amnesty, unpopular at the time, was a belated, unsuccessful attempt to cut short the investigations that are bearing fruit now. The process started in the 1980s when the Socialists, arriving in power after 25 years in opposition, acted to end gov-

ernment controls that had kept the judiciary on a short leash.

Ironically, magistrates proceeded to lay bare the Socialist government's corruption in a series of scandals that contributed to a center-right electoral sweep in 1993.

The new government, apparently overconfident about its own fiscal ethics, was surprised in turn when the corporate paymasters of the left disclosed that they had also given money to certain conservative politicians.

'Post-Fascist' Leader In Italy Is Soaring

By William Drozdzak
Washington Post Service

ROME — He looks like a quintessential Italian yuppie in his well-tailored suits and designer glasses. And in stark contrast to the stiff-armed salutes of his political forebears, he projects an image of cool moderation instead of ruthless authoritarianism.

To the dismay of allies and enemies alike, the political stock of Gianfranco Fini, the 42-year-old leader of the "post-fascist" National Alliance, is rising faster than anybody could have imagined just a few months ago. According to some opinion surveys, the heir to Mussolini's legacy has even surpassed Silvio Berlusconi, the tycoon-turned-prime minister, as the politician with the highest approval rating in Italy.

Mr. Fini's telegenic appeal and political shrewdness have helped his party emerge from ostracism to respectability. He has brushed aside frequent controversies, such as his praise for Mussolini's statesmanship, and now plans more frequent trips abroad, including to the United States, in a bid to reassure foreign audiences that fascism is truly extinct.

"I think there are two reasons that may account for my popularity," Mr. Fini said in an interview. "Nobody in my party has been arrested on corruption charges, so we are seen as completely honest. And I think young people like me because I am the first major politician to represent their generation."

While Mr. Berlusconi has been distracted by frustrating battles with Italy's prosecuting magistrates, the leftist opposition and his other coalition partner, Umberto Bossi of the federalist Northern League, Mr. Fini has been quietly transforming his rightist party into a broad conservative movement.

Indeed, Mr. Fini appears to be positioning himself to pick up the pieces if Mr. Berlusconi, plagued by conflict of interest questions over his \$7 billion Fininvest business empire, should feel compelled to stop running the government and return to the private sector.

A poll published Monday indicates that support for Mr. Berlusconi's free-market Forza Italia party has slipped to 23 percent, while Mr. Fini's National Alliance has jumped nearly five percentage points to 17 percent since entering the government with five cabinet posts in May.

Mr. Fini recognizes that his biggest problem may be convincing skeptics that he and his party have truly severed their fascist connections.

To that end, Mr. Fini announced Sunday that the Italian Social Movement, founded in 1946 by officials from Mussolini's rump fascist republic of Salò, will be formally dissolved in January.

Mr. Fini said: "I want to build a modern rightist movement, one that can be compared with the Gaullist party led by Jacques Chirac in France. We need to face the problems of today, not worry about the past. Right now the priority is to reform the state by creating a new constitution and a system of direct elections so the people can choose a strong president, who in turn will select a prime minister and the government."

Despite his soothing words, Mr. Fini has failed to persuade many skeptics that he and his party have undergone a complete democratic conversion.

In Parliament last week, two of Mr. Fini's deputies gave an embarrassing demonstration that they had not yet dispensed with thuggish habits of the past. After a Green party member, Mauro Pissano, charged that the ruling rightist alliance was guilty of "corrupting public information," they charged the podium in a violent burst of mayhem and provoked a brawl that shut down the chamber.

Critics charge that Mr. Fini was an avowed fascist until two years ago, when he decided to alter his message in order to attract votes from the center. While he says he wants to see a thriving private economy, direct elections and fairer immigration laws, his true commitment to democracy remains untested.

Most of all, Mr. Fini has displayed a penchant for demagoguery whenever it seems politically expedient. In an effort to strip voters from Mr. Bossi's party in the north, Mr. Fini went to Trieste last week and gave a rahne-raising speech in which he demanded that Slovenians "kneel down before the Italian people" and make amends to those who were forced to leave their homes in the former Yugoslavia after the past world war.

Bosnians Reject UN Demands

The Associated Press

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Defiant Bosnian soldiers refused Tuesday to obey UN demands that they leave a demilitarized zone, and they declined to take blame for a 45-minute gun battle with French peacekeepers in the zone.

The shoot-out Monday, followed by Bosnian demands for the dismissal of the peacekeeping force's commander, brought relations between the Muslim-led government and the United Nations force to perhaps their lowest level ever.

The commander for UN troops in Bosnia, Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose, said he obtained assurances Tuesday from President Alija Izetbegovic that an estimated 500 Bosnian soldiers would withdraw from the demilitarized zone on Mount Igman, just southwest of Sarajevo.

But Mr. Izetbegovic's vice president, Ejup Ganic, later said some of the soldiers would remain until the peacekeepers provided security for a key supply route over the mountain to Sarajevo that has come under frequent fire from Bosnian Serbs.

Mr. Ganic said the Bosnian soldiers would withdraw from a part of Igman when the UN peacekeeping force secures the road.

"Igman is our only way in and out," Mr. Ganic said in Zagreb, Croatia. "We must keep it."

Major Says He Was Target of a Blackmail Attempt

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major told a stunned Parliament on Tuesday that he was the target of a political blackmail scheme a month ago engineered by the owner of Harrods department store.

He said that Mohamed al Fayed, the chairman of Harrods Ltd., had attempted through an intermediary to obtain an appointment to discuss getting the government to with-

draw or revise a report critical of his company.

During the conversation, Mr. Major said, the intermediary told him that Mr. Fayed was "in possession of" allegations of wrongdoing within Mr. Major's Conservative Party and "was contemplating passing them on to others."

Mr. Major, who did not name the intermediary, said he declined to "enter into" further communications. Asked during Parliament's question time Tuesday whether he considered

it a "blackmail attempt" worthy of criminal prosecution, Mr. Major responded that he had referred the matter to prosecutors for investigation.

In a statement to BBC television, Mr. Fayed denied that he had sent anyone seeking favors from the prime minister. He did not return phone calls seeking elaboration.

Mr. Fayed caused a storm last week with assertions that from 1985 to 1987 he paid thousands of pounds through a lobbyist in exchange for favors

from two Conservative members of Parliament, later officials in Mr. Major's government.

During that period, Mr. Fayed was seeking assistance in a hitler and ultimately successful battle to take over Harrods from The House of Fraser. The two members of Parliament, he said, raised the issue on his behalf repeatedly during the parliamentary question period.

One of them, Tim Smith, admitted wrongdoing and resigned his position last week as

a junior minister. Another minister, Neil Hamilton, denied the allegations and said he would remain in office.

On Tuesday, however, Mr. Major said additional allegations involving Mr. Hamilton had since come to his attention and that he had now accepted Mr. Hamilton's resignation as well. Mr. Hamilton had been in charge of corporate ethics in the Department of Trade and Industry. Mr. Major declined to specify the nature of the new allegations.

Ex-Minister Quits German Party Post

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — The chief rival to Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel for leadership of Germany's Free Democrats has resigned his party post.

Jürgen Möllemann, a former economics minister, quit as head of the party's North Rhine-Westphalia branch late Monday as a result of his constant attacks on Mr. Kinkel's leadership.

The party is the junior partner of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition, which narrowly hung onto power in last week's federal election.

Mr. Möllemann refused to concede total defeat.

"I don't want to say anything today about my future intentions," he told reporters.

He added, "What happened went very deep."

Party leaders said the resignation would bring peace among the Free Democrats as

the party begins hammering out a new government pact with Mr. Kohl.

In the federal balloting, the Free Democrats' share of the vote slid to 6.9 percent from 11 percent in 1990.

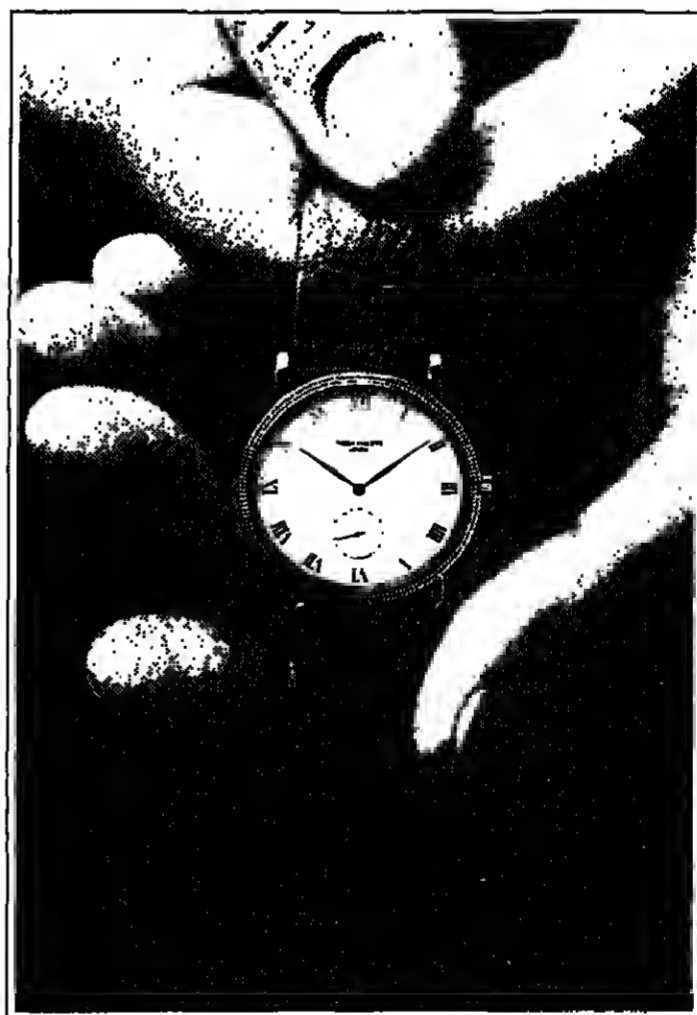
Mr. Möllemann blamed Mr. Kinkel for the outcome and demanded a leading role for himself.

He agreed with voters who

said the party had watered down its free-market and civil rights ideals beyond recognition and needed a clear new liberal profile.

Mr. Möllemann resigned as economics minister last year after admitting that he had written to supermarket chains on official paper recommending a product that was manufactured by a relative.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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Back to the Bosnia Plan

The latest Balkan word is dismal but clarifying. Previously the Europeans, including Russia, with peacekeepers on the ground had said they would not support lifting the arms embargo on Bosnia's Muslim-led government: too incendiary, too dangerous to their own forces. Now President Bill Clinton has made clear that the United States will not do it on its own.

Mr. Clinton will ask at the United Nations, he said, as he had promised Congress. But when the United Nations says "no," as it surely will, he will come back and tell Congress that a unilateral lift is a mistake and a bad precedent. Congress could overrule him only if it were ready, which it is not, to have the United States take over Bosnia.

Let there be no false regrets that the United States is missing a last chance to help the under-armed Muslims to even the odds against Serbian aggressors. There may be a moral debt, but the political logic is lacking.

On their own, the Muslims have already determined that slipping the embargo now would merely embolden the well-armed Bosnian Serbs to hit them hard before they could materially repair their military weakness.

The fact is that on the basis of many past decisions, none of which can now be taken back, American choices are

limited. Unless Washington is prepared to see the war run free indefinitely, the single option is to support the plan for partitioning Bosnia drawn up by the "contact group" of the United States, Britain, France, Germany and Russia. It is a sad plan that condones much "ethnic cleansing" and forcible border changing. But the Muslim government, to which most American sympathies and obligations flow, swallowed it all the same.

By keeping open the notion of arms relief, the American government encouraged lingering Bosnian illusions of a military deliverance. In this way it undercut the UN plan. By stepping back from the notion, Washington finally and more firmly supports the plan, of which, of course, it is a signatory.

Serbia's tightening boycott of the so far defiant Bosnian Serbs becomes the leading instrument of pressure, through the long winter now setting in, to induce them to respect the international peace plan. Serious NATO air strikes to curb Bosnian Serb violations become a necessary companion instrument. The peacekeepers have resisted such strikes up to now, fearing Bosnian Serb retaliation against themselves. An American sharing of the risks of peacekeeping would be the best answer that Washington could give its allies — and the Muslims.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Long Haul in Haiti

What will happen in Haiti when the American troops go home? United Nations officials are pressing the United States to disarm the thugs — allies or employees of the ousted military regime — who continue to make trouble. But the menace in Haiti is mostly handguns, and the idea of house-to-house sweeps to try to seize them doesn't seem very promising. The Clinton administration is surely right to say that security has to depend essentially on political stability.

The United Nations is uneasy because the United States intends to hand over to it, sometime shortly after the turn of the year, the job of supervising the further development of democracy in Haiti. By then, the United Nations hopes, the level of violence will have fallen and political intimidation will have ceased. Whether that happens will depend on what else is happening.

In a country where malnutrition is endemic and the unemployment rate appears to be around 70 percent, it doesn't take any very subtle analysis to suggest that economic growth is going to be crucial. Some growth will now take place simply because people are no longer living under a predatory regime whose soldiers stole with impunity. There are already signs of increasing activity in local markets. Foreign aid will be necessary, and more than a billion dollars is now promised over the

next five years. But there is one more thing that Haiti badly needs, and that is access to the American market.

The United States puts a lot of barriers in the way of the kind of products that a low-wage, resource-poor country can produce. Under the Caribbean Basin Initiative, Haiti will get some modest but useful breaks on the usual tariffs and import quotas. But the Ariside government has reportedly raised the question of wider trade benefits. Trade, over the long haul, is a much more reliable creator of jobs and prosperity than foreign aid.

The American involvement in Haiti is only for the short term, in the sense that President Bill Clinton wants to end the occupation and withdraw most of the American troops within a few months. But this relationship is also for the very long term. It was the flow of destitute refugees that forced the United States to act in the first place, and that flow will resume immediately if democracy fails and the hope of prosperity fades.

The American troops have created an opportunity for Haitians to end their country's long tradition of abominable government. While it prepares to bring its troops home, the United States needs to keep working to strengthen that opportunity — especially through investment and trade that encourage Haitians to help themselves.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Who's for Budget Debate?

Newt Gingrich, the House Republican whip, raised political hypocrisy to new levels last weekend when, citing a leaked White House memo, he accused Democrats of threatening Social Security and Medicare. This from the author of a "Contract With America" which, by pledging to whack a trillion dollars out of the federal budget, would virtually guarantee huge cuts in entitlements. The decision by the memo's author, Budget Director Alice Rivlin, to put budget options in writing during election season may not have been the brightest political move. But at least she, unlike Mr. Gingrich, tried honestly to confront the nation's fiscal problems.

The federal deficit is expected to rise from about \$170 billion next year to about \$235 billion by the end of the decade. That would keep the deficit at about 2.5 percent of gross national product, which many economists do not find worrisome. The deficit problem does become threatening after 2010, when it should begin to rise to about 6 percent of GNP. Even this level would not hurt the economy if the extra federal borrowing were devoted to investments like schools, telecommunications and transportation. But Mrs. Rivlin fears that the borrowing will siphon money away from capital markets, and thereby from private investment, in order to pay for what she fears would be congressional frivolities. She favors budget surpluses so that U.S. saving rises closer to the rates of other industrialized countries.

Her memo outlines, without recommendations, dozens of ways to reduce the long-term deficit. For example, it estimates the budgetary savings of limiting cost-of-living allowances for Social Security beneficiaries, cutting tax deductions for mortgage interest on second homes,

taxing capital gains (profit on investment) of deceased investors, imposing a national sales tax, eliminating tax deductions for state and local taxes. Her memo also outlines ways to cut taxes on middle-class families. Mr. Gingrich did not emphasize those options.

Mrs. Rivlin knew that such ideas were incendiary, so she retrieved copies of the memo she distributed at a White House gathering. Apparently, someone — a senior administration official, according to William Kristol of the Project for the Republican Future — leaked a draft copy to Republicans. Mr. Gingrich pounced.

Mrs. Rivlin may exaggerate the benefit of deficit cutting — especially since Congress would probably achieve the goal by eviscerating job retraining, research and development, infrastructure and other valuable investment. But when government and business are accused of economic myopia, she deserves credit for taking the long view. Her options include modest ways to control the rate of growth of entitlements; she outlines no bloodletting.

As the Social Security Trust Fund runs dry and health expenditures of an aging population soar, Congress will have to cut spending or raise taxes sooner or later. Made sooner, the cuts need hammer no one hand. Made later, they will hurt.

The political fallout of Mr. Gingrich's opportunistic barrage is that he and a defensive President Bill Clinton have now launched tit-for-tat promises to voters that they would, for example, unilaterally oppose touching Social Security or Medicare, even for the rich. By ruling huge chunks of the budget indismissible — and ridiculing a public official who dared face unpleasant facts — Washington threatens to smother serious debate.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Bomb in Tel Aviv Meant to Blast Arafat and Peace

By Glenn Frankel

WASHINGTON — For one horrifying moment last Wednesday, a fanatic with a bomb turned downtown Tel Aviv into Beirut. Now the danger is that Israel and the Palestinians may turn their mutual homeland into Lebanon.

Israel intends to seal off the Gaza Strip and the occupied West Bank indefinitely and demands that Yasser Arafat use his police force to hunt down members of the Islamic Resistance Movement, or Hamas, which was responsible for three brutal attacks on Israelis in recent weeks. If he fails to do so, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin will use the army to do it for him.

The goal of the movement is to shatter the fragile peace process and ultimately to eclipse Mr. Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization. A military crackdown may well serve its purpose if the move further in-

flames a Palestinian population already disappointed in the process and in Mr. Arafat.

For the Palestinian leader, every option is bad. If he accedes to Israel's demands, he will be viewed as a traitor by some Palestinians and branded as an Israeli puppet, as were the Christian militia leaders who sided with Israel in southern Lebanon. If he fails to do so, he risks losing his Israeli peace partner. Mr. Rabin's closure of the territories to 65,000 Palestinian workers is certain to aggravate economic hardship, eroding Mr. Arafat's control.

There are crucial differences between Israel and Lebanon, but one frightening similarity looms: In both countries, things began to fall apart when the hard men on all sides wrested control from moderates. In Lebanon, where they succeeded, 20 years of war

ensued. In Israel, the struggle between moderate and radical, between fragile peace and war without end, continues.

With the signing of the Israel-PLO accord on the White House lawn 13 months ago, moderates in both communities asserted control, consigning radicals to the sidelines. Israelis were tired of war and of the continuing military occupation of another people; the human and financial costs of both are staggeringly high. Palestinians, too, were prepared to put the conflict behind them if it meant an end to their suffering and humiliation and the prospect of independence.

But it only takes a few bombs and bullets for radicals to reassert their claims. After a Jewish settler's attack on a Hebron mosque in February left at least 30 Palestinians dead, Mr. Rabin

cracked down on a fledgling network of Jewish extremists by using some of the same ruthless tactics his security forces once reserved for Palestinians.

It is harder for the Palestinian majority to assert itself. It has no firmly entrenched democratic institutions and no elected leader. Mr. Arafat's performance has inspired little trust. Promised prosperity has not arrived. The Palestinian mainstream may decide that the hard road to peace is not worth the trip.

Hamas is well-placed to exploit this. It was founded in December 1987 at the beginning of the Palestinian intifada by a Gaza sheikh, Ahmed Yassin, and a group of acolytes — mostly middle-class clerics and professional men. Although Hamas's covenant called for Israel's destruction, Sheikh Yassin himself spoke of ending the occupation, not of reconquering the

Holy Land or evicting the Jews. Yet if Sheikh Yassin lacked radical fervor, he never lacked for followers. Small bands of young men flocked to Hamas's banner and committed kidnappings and killings in its name. Sheikh Yassin himself allegedly masterminded the abduction and killing of two soldiers. But after his imprisonment in 1989, Hamas carried on, recruiting followers among Palestinians imprisoned for the intifada and among younger worshippers at mosques.

The military wing of Hamas is tiny — perhaps 50 to 100 members, according to Israeli intelligence estimates. The real strength of Hamas is its support among some Palestinians: It is home-grown and finely attuned to the moods of its people. Its leaders largely desisted from terrorist attacks within Israel over the past year because they sensed a lack of popular support for such moves. Now they sense the public mood is shifting.

It may be, as some Palestinians suggest, that there is a split within Hamas between leaders who want to operate as an above-ground political party in the new Palestinian autonomous zone and militants who want literally to blow up the peace process.

But the ultimate goal remains supplanting Mr. Arafat and the PLO as the main Palestinian national movement. In this sense, the Tel Aviv bus bombing was actually aimed at Mr. Arafat. A bloody reckoning among Palestinians seems inevitable.

Israelis are in shock. They know there is no going back to the days of occupation in Gaza. But they are angry that the Israel-PLO accord has not produced security. Many on the right argue that the deal has increased terrorism by inciting the militants while replacing vigilant Israeli enforcers in Gaza with permissive PLO policemen.

Tel Aviv is the capital of the new Israel, the showcase for its affluence and Americanized dreams. Its residents survived Iraqi missiles and now they want to get on with living the good life. To blow up a commuter bus in the center of Tel Aviv is to strike at the heart of those who seek accommodation. It returns the conflict to its original terms: winner takes all.

The Washington Post.

Some Travel Suggestions for Bill Clinton in Syria

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — When President Bill Clinton visits President Hafez Assad in Damascus, I hope it is not one of those quick in-and-out trips. Mr. Clinton should stay a couple of days. There are a lot of interesting things to be seen in Syria, and fun to be had.

For instance, it won't take him but a few minutes' time to visit the downtown office of Hamas. He should ask for Musa Abu Marzuk, who is one of the top three officials of Hamas worldwide.

They can chat about the Hamas leader's many years of residence in Virginia preparing. Other suggested topics: the Hamas bombing of the bus in Tel Aviv, and how the Damascus branch keeps in touch with the Hamas bomb units in Gaza, Israel and the United States and trades tips and specialists.

Then, how about an editorial board meeting at Radio Al-Quds? Over coffee, they can tell him how with the permission of his host's regime they broadcast ecstatic praise of the Tel Aviv massacre.

From there, President Clinton could visit Mr. Assad's Military Interrogation branch to inspect Saha al-Ta'dhib, probably the best-equipped suite of torture chambers in the Mideast. The president could see Al-Khursi al-Almani, or the German chair. Knives cut into the victim's flesh as the chair is rotated. He might ask for al-abb al-awwad, or the black slave, in which a prisoner is strapped down while a heated metal skewer is thrust into his anus.

Now, off to visit the Palestinian terrorists. For decades, Syria has been haven and training ground for about a dozen of these

groups. Without Mr. Clinton's host, Mideast terrorism could not have flourished. That is why Syria is on the U.S. list of terrorist nations.

Mr. Clinton might enjoy Ahmed Jibril, chief of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command. Some Western intelligence agents are sure he planned the destruction of Pan Am 103. He could chat about what Mr. Assad knows before and after terrorist operations. He is a Syrian army officer, and part of Syrian intelligence, a branch of Mr. Assad's presidency.

Mr. Jibril's office is in the Al-Mazra'a section, not far from the Damascus office of Islamic Jihad. Then the Clinton, Jibril and Jihad parties could all drive to the four PFLP-GC bases in the Damascus area, including the Ruwad air base and the heavy weapons unit.

How about a bit of adventure snooping around about Alois Brunner? He was Adolf Eichmann's deputy slaughterer. He escaped, to prosper year after year in Syria. President Assad refers to him as Alois Who? He may be dead by now, but President Clinton could check around on Hadad Street, where Alois Brunner lived — investigative president on the job.

Side trip: Mr. Assad drives Mr. Clinton to Hama, in the Orontes River valley. Not much to see there since Mr. Assad had about 20,000 Syrians massacred because some raised opposition to his rule. Still, there is a

great parking lot where their bones were bulldozed. Mr. Clinton could have a tailgate kebab with his host.

No visit to Syria is complete without a visit to beautiful Bekaa. Actually it is in Lebanon, but given the Syrian colonization of Lebanon and occupation of the Bekaa that is a quibble. Mr. Clinton could see the pretty poppy fields. He might stop at Syrian army posts, for details of the millions of dollars the Syrian army rakes in turning poppies into heroin.

Mr. Clinton could relax. His presence is not needed to talk Mr. Assad into a peace treaty. Israel offers a world-class bargain; for a treaty, Syria gets the commanding heights of Golan. Mr. Assad will decide in his own interests and time.

In Washington, the Center for Strategic Policy released a worried study by former high-ranking U.S. officials and retired generals warning that putting any American peacekeeping forces on the Golan would endanger the troops and undermine Israel's standing as a self-reliant American ally.

But for Syria, the Clinton visit is a delicious American ennoblement. Mr. Assad will respond with some gesture. But the terrorist list is dead, politically and morally.

Before he leaves Damascus, Mr. Clinton should return for another look at Saha al-Ta'dhib, the garden of tortures. He could think about it as he flies home. Maybe it will help him face the question he keeps raising himself, and which is poisoning his presidency: Who is Bill Clinton?

The New York Times.

Japan Isn't Ready Yet for a Permanent Seat on the Security Council

By Robert A. Manning and James J. Przystup

WASHINGTON — In an unusually direct speech to the General Assembly on Sept. 27, Foreign Minister Yōsei Kono launched a drive to achieve Japan's goal of a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, an effort reinforced by Emperor Akihito's recent European visit.

Japan's interest in such status should be welcomed by the international community in principle. But in practice Japan is not yet prepared to assume the full responsibilities of global leadership that a permanent seat entails.

Japan should not be allowed to treat the Security Council seat as just one more leveraged buyout. So far, Tokyo's chief argument is that by contributing 12.5 percent of the UN budget it has bought an entitlement.

With the veto that a permanent Security Council seat permits comes real responsibility. Tokyo wants the seat with a caveat that it need not send Japanese forces into situations where armed hos-

tilities might occur. Its quaint notion that one can simply purchase great power status reflects a lingering mentality of being in the world but not of the world.

Japan must realize that it cannot be allowed to simply finance the risk of life by others in the service of international peace and security. If Japan wants to make decisions that send the youth of other nations into harm's way, it must be prepared to risk its own blood as well as its treasure.

The issue of a permanent seat raises fundamental questions in Japan regarding the right of collective self-defense and the deployment of military forces outside Japan. Article 9 of its constitution, often cited as the reason for Japan's inability to partake in such activities, proscribes neither. It merely renounces war as a sovereign right, and the threat or use of force as a means of settling international disputes.

Over the years, Japan has displayed a flexible interpretation of its constitution when necessary. The issues are fundamentally political, not constitutional.

Japan is an emerging major power with major stakes in the system. No country has benefited more from the international economic and political system that took shape after World War II. The open trade system shaped by GATT, particularly access to the U.S. market, and the security alliance with America have played no small role in Japan's impressive postwar success.

Only very slowly is the realization taking hold in Japan that it must assume the burdens as well as the benefits of this system.

After the Gulf crisis, Japan did write a \$13 billion check to the U.S. Treasury and even sent mine-sweepers to the Gulf to assist in postwar cleanup operations. Next, the Diet adopted a peacekeeping

operations bill that allowed the government to send Self-Defense Force engineers to Cambodia for "nonmilitary" activities. Now nonmilitary deployments are planned for Rwanda and Zaire.

Socialist Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama has reversed his old opposition to the very existence of the Self-Defense Forces. Should Japan truly wish a permanent seat, its political leadership must be prepared to take the next steps and lead the Japanese people to accept the whole spectrum of international responsibilities incumbent upon a permanent member of the Security Council.

These responsibilities go far beyond responding to peacekeeping requests. As the world's second-largest economy, Japan is a key factor in global economic well-being. Yet it has been reluctant to fully open its markets to competing economies. And not only has it shunned world economic leadership, it virtually hid under the table during the diffi-

cult conclusion of the Uruguay Round of GATT while the United States and Europe slugged it out. Only after the deal was cut did Japan unhesitatingly agree to a modest opening of its rice market.

What the international system requires of Japan and its political leadership is a new maturity — a willingness to bear international burdens however onerous. If one looks back over the course of this century, it is clear that the international system is not self-sustaining. It works only when leading powers with major stakes in the system assume responsibility for its effective functioning.

Mr. Manning, a former State Department Asian policy adviser, is a senior fellow at the Progressive Policy Institute. Mr. Przystup, a former member of the policy planning staffs at the Departments of State and Defense, is director of Asian studies at the Heritage Foundation. They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

So America and Japan Can't Merge, but Neither Should They Divorce

By Alvin and Heidi Toffler

This is the second of two articles.

TOKYO — Because of their wish to reach consensus before a decision, Japanese are fast at executing a project but slow at reaching agreement. Americans can make a deal quickly but take longer to implement it.

Many Japanese complain of feeling constrained by group pressures. Americans would be delighted to learn how Japanese manage to keep their streets so safe that young women can walk almost anywhere at midnight without concern for their personal security.

The explanation lies not in the number of Japan's cops, but precisely in the kinds of social pressures that Japanese place on one another. A little less in Japan and a little more in America might make both places better.

It is often argued that Japanese lack an entrepreneurial culture and are not innovative enough. Yet tens of thousands of Japanese would be excellent entrepreneurs if they were not embedded in an over-homogenized, centralized, over-bureaucratized Japan.

If the Japanese economy were increasingly deregulated, making it more compatible with that of the United States, both parts of America — as we call a hypothetical merger of the two countries — might experience a great burst of innovation. Americans would learn to raise the quality of their products. Japanese would improve their services. Americans would do better at manufacturing chips, Japanese at writing software.

In short, Americans and Japanese have a lot to learn from one another, and a marriage might improve both cultures.

One of the major consequences

of Jamerican wedding bells would be a change in the strategic relationship of Japan and the United States to the rest of the world.

The roots of power in the global system are a combination of economic strength, military strength and informational strength or knowledge, especially in the form of science, technology and popular culture. If one combined the economic strength of Japan and the United States with America's military potential, plus its enormous informational power, the resulting alliance could dominate much of the earth for decades, even perhaps generations to come.

The new merged entity could impose a Pax Jamerica on much of the rest of the planet.

There are, in short, many apparent reasons for the two countries to go to the marriage altar. But is such a merger remotely possible? Yes, if the two nations were to be thrown together by a renewed threat to their survival from China or Russia, or by some other combination challenging their joint survival.

But there are three reasons to believe that Jamerica will remain a myth rather than a reality.

First, the very contrasts between the cultures stand in the way, not to mention a hidden layer of racism and a not so hidden nationalism. Americans are, unfortunately, not ready to think of the Japanese as their equals, after half a century of mentoring Japan. And Japan is beyond the point of acquiescing in any marriage based on inequality.

Second, if Asian nations still harbor suspicions about Japanese intentions, half a century after occupation by Japanese troops, what would their reaction be to a Jamerican merger? Asians would immediately start reshuffling their alliances to create a counterbalancing coalition, armed with sufficient nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction to protect themselves against being pushed around by the new duopoly.

Possible permutations could destabilize Asia for years to come and destroy or distort the entire region's economic development. Except under extreme conditions, it is unlikely that either American or Japanese leaders would be willing to risk the consequences.

But, most important of all, history has already passed Jamerica by. America is 50 years too late. If General Douglas MacArthur had incorporated Japan into the United States in 1945, there would have been a Jamerica. He didn't.

In the early postwar era, as throughout the age of Second Wave industrialism, big countries with big populations and big economies had enormous advantages in the world economy. But what economists call "economies of scale" are diminishing with the rise of Third Wave, knowledge-based economies. Small states like Singapore or Taiwan, relying on brain rather than brawn, outperform many of the giants.

Nor does sheer size necessarily confer military power. Indeed, the future may lie not

with Jamerica but with Kyocera, a merger between Kyushu and Silicon Valley, or between other regions linked with one another across national boundaries.

As Kenichi Ohmae, the Japanese management guru, and we have long argued, regions, some of them binational or even multinational, may well prove to be more important centers of economic and cultural activity than nations, even super-nations.

The real threat to the world, is not that America and Japan will merge, despite all the seeming ad-

vantages, but that they will split. They may be driven apart by irresponsible nationalist demagogues in both countries, waving their racist and/or protectionist flags. Dangerous though it may prove to both, divorce is more likely than marriage — and Jamerica will remain a fascinating might-have-been future of the past.

This comment, adapted from "Jamerica" (published by Fuso Sha in Tokyo), is distributed by New York Times Special Features. © 1994 Alvin and Heidi Toffler.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO.

1894: Alleged Jump

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y. — It has remained for Captain Montague Martin, late of the English army, to snatch from the brow of New York's own "Steve" Brodie his crown of fame as a bridge jumper. The doughty Englishman, upon his own statement, jumped from the 212 foot Poughkeepsie Bridge at a quarter to seven this evening [Oct. 13]. Alleged bridge jumpers are very common here. Investigation invariably fails to bear out boastful assertions. The citizens, therefore, are chary about accepting such statements without ocular demonstration.

1919: Fashion Statement

ROME — The Pope, receiving a deputation of ladies yesterday [Oct. 23], spoke of the new rights and duties of women, and condemned certain modes of dress

now prevalent, which, he urged, are an offense against morality.

1944: Naval Victory

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] President Roosevelt jubilantly revealed late today [Oct. 25] that America's Pacific Fleet has "defeated, not only damaged and routed" the Japanese Navy in the seas off the Philippine Islands. The President delivered the announcement at a forty-five second press conference held immediately after he had received word from Admiral William P. Halsey Jr., of the great victory. The scope of the triumph — and the fact that it may go far toward shortening the war in the Pacific — was emphasized by the remark of Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, that he thought Japan had sent its entire navy into the three pronged attack.



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Being Woody Isn't Easy, Ask John Cusack

By Ellen Pall
New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — The eyebrows hop, writhe, point at each other like toy swords. The hands fly out to the camera. There is the pleading look, the cringing look, the fawning look, the meek, inoffensive, attentive look.

The stammer, the broken phrase, the mumbled aside. The flashing glasses. The Brooklyn whine. Not since Groucho Marx has a screen persona invited mimicry like Woody Allen's.

All of which was sure to be terrible news for whoever got the "Woody Allen role" in the director's new period comedy, "Bullets Over Broadway." The Woody Allen character in the film is David Shayne (John Cusack, as it turned out), a playwright of vaulting ambition but limited talent. Given a chance to direct his new play on Broadway, David finds that one actress's bodyguard, played by Chazz Palminteri, is a far more gifted playwright than he is.

Though Allen has written comedies in which he has not appeared, only once before has he created a part so perfectly suited to his own skills, then did not play

it. (His 1966 Broadway play "Don't Drink the Water" had Tony Roberts as the nebbish-in-chief; Allen recently directed a television version with Michael J. Fox playing the lead nebbish.)

Critics have referred to Cusack as the "Woody surrogate" or the director's "alter ego," and a great many filmgoers are seeing Cusack's jumpy, bespectacled David as a simple homage to the master.

But that was never Cusack's intention, nor was it Allen's. So, since Cusack's usual comic style — nuanced and carefully grounded in a particular character — is light-years from Allen's broad, stylized comedy, the question arises: How did it happen?

Of course, not even the gifted Allen could play David as written. At 58, Allen is too old to play a young playwright (Cusack is 28). He and his co-writer, Douglas McGrath, thought at first of making David Shayne older — a college professor, an academic at heart but one who fancied himself an artist and occasionally wrote a play to prove it. McGrath was strongly in favor of Allen taking the part. Allen resisted.

"I thought it's really got to be a younger, more idealistic type," Allen said. "I would have to have had a completely different relationship with Dianne

Wiest," who plays a theatrical grande dame. "A younger man and an older woman was more fun than the college professor and the Broadway diva. In the end, I just thought it fell slightly more naturally to a younger person."

The younger person it fell to was Cusack. Allen had cast him once before in a minor role as a university student in his 1992 comedy, "Shadows and Fog."

"I always regretted that I had such a small part for him," the director said. "He makes things seem natural when he speaks; he's not one of those actors who sound like they're acting. And he's got an intellectual quality, so he's believable as a writer."

In Cusack's view, "David Shayne is, in a way, a typical Woody protagonist, a tortured intellectual struggling in a moral gray land. And anyone who's doing the Woody Allen role, unless he makes it his own, is a cheap imitation at best."

He added: "I felt if people said, 'Oh, John is doing a Woody Allen,' then I failed in what I wanted to do. It isn't nice to hear you're 'doing a Woody Allen.'"

Sometimes, trying to get what he wanted from Cusack, Allen would actually demonstrate how to play him. "There is no better physical comedian than him,"

said Cusack. "He would jump in and do the scene, and the whole crew would crack up. I would say, 'Woody, you can't do that to me. It's humiliating.'"

Cusack dropped his voice and somehow shrank his shoulders as he imitated Allen. "He said, 'Yeah, but it's an entirely different relationship. I pay them.'"

Whether it was the demonstrations, or the script, or the mere strength of his personality, or even a trick of the beholder's eye summoning up that familiar image, Allen's screen persona surely rubbed off on Cusack's performance.

"I was sort of depressed when I read a review that said, 'He does the Woody Allen to a T,'" Cusack said. "Because then I thought I didn't create a character." On the other hand, "If you're going to have someone's presence overshadow you, why not someone you consider to be a genius? It could be worse."

For his part, Allen says he sees little of himself in Cusack's David. Cusack made the character his own, Allen said, improvising many lines. If the actor was suffering from the anxiety of influence, "he certainly never mentioned it to me."

He went on, "I don't see much of a similarity between us, either physically or in terms of playing style. Maybe now and then because I wrote it and I'm directing it, maybe a mannerism will creep in."



Brett Anderson: Not far from the nitpicking press.

An Echo of David Bowie

Suede's Leader Calls Rock a 'Responsibility'

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Suede is a great name for a rock band. Even better than Leather. Music with a soft napped surface. But is it perhaps some sort of kinky Kensington code? Should minors be warned by sticker? You wonder why nobody thought it up before. In fact it turned out that there is already an act named Suede in the United States. And in France, Suede means Sweden. This has confused rock fans on two continents. In the United States it has become London Suede, which sounds like a trench coat, but never mind. The French are still confused.

And the going remains clear and straightforward in Britain and Japan, where Suede's first (eponymous) album sold 260,000 and 95,000 copies, respectively. A rock band that is big only on islands can't be all bad (this one is a lot better than bad). And there's hope. "Dog Man Star," released this month, was hailed by a headline in Billboard magazine: "London Suede Ready for the World?" The magazine goes on to describe the band as "a mixture of sexual androgyny, '70s overtones, and passion for clothes from charity shops."

It takes only half a listen and a mere byte of video to realize that Suede's founder, leader, singer and heartthrob, the androgynous Brett Anderson, is influenced by David Bowie. He looks like him, sings like him and the band is good but secondary: "Bowie is open, he's childlike. He is so uncynical about everything. I don't mind sounding like him. He taught me what a great business this can be if you don't let yourself be pulled down by the nitpicking press."

The press has been flag-waving rather than nitpicking about Suede. Their two thick press-clip files in three languages contain the hysterical headline: "Hysteria Rising" (another good name for a rock band), and the description: "The most audacious, mysterious, perverse, sexy, ironic, hilarious, cocky, melodramatic and downright mesmerizing band you're ever likely to fall in love with."

My eye fell on Anderson quoted: "Honestly I think lack of sex is vital to my writing process." Can this be true?

"No. It's completely false." Brett Anderson tamed the trademark lock of blond hair falling over an eye. "I'm rampantly sexually active. When you're doing interviews all day you might as well make it interesting for yourself and the person sitting there. So I find these weird things flitting through my brain — oh, that's an interesting idea — and play with them. Then they follow me around. But I've completely changed my mind the next day."

Anderson has a good act. The poor young man fighting to get rich. Will he retain his sensitivity? The best thing about it is that it just might not be an act at all. Or, better yet, he may only think he's acting.

"My stage persona is completely me. I'm not an actor. I can't put on masks. My stage personality is real life fired through a million accelerators. The stage can turn you into a caricature of yourself. On the other hand, who wants to watch a singing electrician?"

"What are you then?"
"I'm quite thoughtful. I think about music a lot. Music is my passion. The opportunity for communication music gives you is incredible. I've heard that because of us certain people have come out of the closet as homosexuals because their sons and daughters have been listening to our music and that gave them the courage. Every society tells you that you must be a certain stereotypical person. Rock gives us a chance to speak out. It's quite a responsibility, actually. When you get in a band that has a certain name, power comes along with it and people believe any surreal thing you say. If you're not careful, it can crush you into a moronic cabbage."

"Do you get recognized on the street?"
"I live in Notting Hill Gate. Around there, or on any High Street, sure. But I live half my life in supermarkets and the other half I find a gang of girls in front of my place. Totally schizoid. We're both known and totally unknown. We're not U2. We played for, like, 20 people in Dallas. In England we can draw 5,000. For sure it's either up or down after this. We get attention in the press because we make good records not the other way around."

THE jacket of Suede's first album, a photo of two women kissing, was controversial. "You should have seen the original picture. It was worse. We couldn't use it. The two women were naked, one of them was in a wheelchair and the other one was sitting on her lap."

"In the music business today, everything is based on compromise. It becomes just one big act of diplomacy: not offending the wrong people, pleasing the right people. You end up saying and doing nothing. I guess we wanted to say something about the beauty of deviance. Two things are completely taboo. Lesbianism and disability. If a woman is disabled, she can be beautiful and sensual too."

"Beauty is not only about models. Beauty is more than skin deep. That seems to me to be an important thing to say. The beautiful people of the world are ordinary people who live ordinary lives and say ordinary things. It's like in 'Lady Windermere's Fan.' Oscar Wilde said: 'We are all in the gutter, but some of us are looking at the stars.'"

This 'Romeo and Juliet' Is Not for Purists

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Coming to the Barbican's Shakespeare Festival for only six performances next week (Nov. 2-5) is a "Romeo and Juliet" from the Schauspielhaus in Düsseldorf of considerable if bizarre fascination. The first main-stage work of a 28-year-old director, Karin Beier, who made her name with a German student group that performed Shakespeare in locations ranging from ruined castles to disused garages, this one looks as though its principal influence has been the musical version of "A Clockwork Orange."

In Düsseldorf, this "Romeo" has already caused a certain stir, not least perhaps because the balcony scene is set on trapezes, Juliet is already more than halfway to the madness of Ophelia. Tybalt wears full Nazi costume and the Nurse is a gorgeous young blonde in an evidently lesbian relationship with her charge.

Not to be outdone, Lady Capulet plays the hall scene stuffing a pizza down her face. Mercutio commits suicide on Tybalt's dagger, and Paris is evidently more in love with the mother than the daughter. This is not, then, a "Romeo" for purists.

At his Haymarket Theatre in Leicester, Paul Kerryson, one of Britain's

LONDON THEATRE

ablest and most loyal Sondheim directors, has a revival of "Follies" that draws on the Broadway original of 1971 and the much-revised London premiere of 1987. Though somewhat undercast, the new amalgam wonderfully captures the cynical spirit of a show about a group of ex-Ziegfeld girls coming back to the rubble of their old theater as it is about to become another New York parking lot.

What they are searching for is not just their scenery but their own hopes and dreams, for this is both architecturally and musically a fascinating theatrical

folly in itself, still oddly unfinished as James Goldman's book, which effectively runs out at intermission, tries to parallel lost lives with lost scores.

Mary Millar as Sally and Buster Steggs as Carlotta are very strong in an otherwise patchy company, but from "Losing My Mind" and "I'm Still Here" all the way through to "Could I Leave You?" this has to be Sondheim's most brilliantly evocative and acidly disillusioned score.

At the Playhouse, once his old London home, Frederick Lonsdale's "On Approval" had been done no favors at all by a slapdash and lazy Peter Hall revival in which neither director nor cast seem to have more than the vaguest interest or involvement. Though we hardly ever get to see him nowadays, Lonsdale was in fact a dramatist of considerable comic and social importance, the playwright who built the bridge from Wilde to Coward and enabled a whole generation of gentlemen actors to invent the showbusiness of elegant relaxation.

This is also a chilling little quartet about aristocratic loathing and romantic despair, ending with one of the bleakest lines I have ever heard in the theater — man to woman who has told him she is locking her bedroom door against him in a frozen Scottish castle: "Don't worry, only the snow will want to get in."

And finally, at Riverside Studios in Hammersmith, an intriguing solo from the Edinburgh Festival: the director Guy Masterson and the writer Mark Jenkins have created "Playing Barton," a 90-minute monologue in which Josh Richards attempts to recapture the spirit of the great Welsh actor while explaining the demons that haunted him, not least the unplayed "King Lear."

Often rambling, indulgent and like the man himself very Welsh, this is nevertheless an intelligent attempt to come to terms with one of the greatest classical actors of the century who, like the Antony and the Fausts he played on screen and stage to Liz Taylor, threw it all away for love or profit.

Charpentier: Revival of a Great 'What-If'

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Marc-Antoine Charpentier is certainly one of the great "what-ifs" of operatic history. Although he was one of the most intensely gifted dramatic composers of the late 17th century, he had relatively little access to the machinery of theatrical production.

The main roadblock was Jean-Baptiste Lully, the Florentine-born inventor of French opera and, thanks to a national monopoly granted him by Louis XIV, And the younger composer was sufficiently present on the Paris musical scene that Lully must have recognized him as a potential threat.

Although Charpentier never held an appointment at the royal court, he was well enough connected among the nobility and with the Jesuits. Most of Charpentier's vast output falls under the

heading of sacred music, but this includes dramatic motets or oratorios, and he kept one foot in the theater with pastorals and incidental music for the stage.

One break came when the Lully-Molière collaboration ended, and the actor-playwright-impresario took on the 30-or-so-years-old Charpentier for a lamentably short-lived collaboration. Their major joint effort, with a substantial score by the composer, was "Le Malade imaginaire." It ended with Molière's death after the fourth performance in 1673, although Charpentier continued with the company for several years.

His major opening came when Lully died in 1687, a victim of gangrene incurred when he banged himself on the foot, presumably while too vehemently beating time with his heavy staff. The following year, Charpentier's "David et Jonathan" was staged at the Collège

Louis-le-Grand in Paris, and in 1693 his major stage work, the *tragédie-lyrique* "Médée," made it into Lully's former stronghold, the Académie Royale de Musique.

William Christie has been a vigorous and eloquent advocate of Charpentier's music, both sacred and theatrical, most recently a production of "Médée." Now he has turned his attention to "David et Jonathan," in a semi-staged production that began at the Festival of Ambronay, near Lyon, before going on tour.

This time, it does not involve only Christie's Arts Florissans ensemble, but is a production of the festival's pedagogic operation, entrusted this year to Christie, and involving musical forces drawn from conservatories in Paris, Lyon, The Hague and London (Guildhall School).

Originally the acts of this sacred drama were interspersed with a Latin dra-

ma, "Saul," which carried the burden of the action in this telling of the story of Saul's hostility to David, David's friendship with Jonathan, and the latter's death at the moment of David's triumph.

Unencumbered by many demands of plot and recitative, Charpentier concentrates on expressive arias. It is that, indeed, that distinguishes him from Lully. The Italian-born founder of French opera expressed himself mainly in heightened declamation. The French-born, partly Italian-trained Charpentier relied more on dramatic song.

Under Christie, the temporary forces performed like professionals with a strong unity of purpose. At the Opéra Comique in Paris, Otto Bouknecht and Patricia Feilbton sang the duet roles of expression and commitment, and Javier Lopez Pinat's staged action in front of the orchestra was convincing enough to whet the appetite for the real thing.

When Designers Take Over the Opera

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON — The new London season has offered a vivid demonstration of the extent to which opera is now dominated by the producer — and his designer.

The consequences have been variable. At one pole we have had a brilliant production and a strong cast salvage a weak opera. At the other we have had a strong cast and a fine conductor and orchestra salvage a deplorable production of a masterpiece.

The Royal Opera opened with a revival of the Andrei Serban-Sally Jacobs production of Puccini's "Turandot," now livelier, more colorful and more enjoyable than ever. No need here to salvage a slack performance. The American Sharon Sweet, singing her first Turandot, made it an auspicious Covent Garden debut, and Giuseppe Giacomini, also a Covent Garden debutant, was a stalwart Calaf.

The English National Opera at the Coliseum opened with a new production

of "Tosca" about which the less said the better. But the company came back strongly with a new Graham Vick production of Massenet's "Don Quichotte" (given here in English as "Don Quixote"), written by the 66-year-old composer for Chailapin and first performed in Monte Carlo in 1910. There had not been a professional performance here since 1912.

This is an opera about which Lawrence Gilman wrote in the New York Herald Tribune when it was heard in New York in 1926, again with Chailapin: "A maddening trickle of banalities, shallow, tepid, tasteless. If Massenet had not already gone to his accounting, horribly would the ghost of Cervantes haunt and reproach him for this miserable, degrading travesty."

Gilman got it right, but here Vick has come to the rescue, opting to have fun with it. He mounts the deluded knight and his faithful Sancho Panza on horse and donkey ingeniously contrived from electrically controlled tricycles, unconcerned about the incongruity of tradi-

tional costuming for his principals. Superb performances by the veterans Richard Van Allen and Alan Opie help to make it an evening not to be taken seriously, but to be admired for the finesse with which it is all carried off and to be relished simply as a show.

Which brings us to "Das Rheingold" and "Die Walküre" at Covent Garden, the initial installments of a new "Ring" cycle conducted by Bernard Haitink and produced by the English team of Richard Jones and Nigel Lowery. The opening of "Rheingold" was greeted by a full-throated chorus of boos beyond anything previously heard at Covent Garden, and from every part of the house. "Die Walküre" fared better, but not much.

How to describe these productions? What to make of Alberich in bowler hat and frogman's flippers; the giants as Siamese twins; Brunnhilde in a track suit with skimpy cheerleader skirt; Erda as a nonsensical flamenco dancer; Fricka emerging from a battered limousine in a wedding dress for her confrontation

with Wotan, and so on and so on?

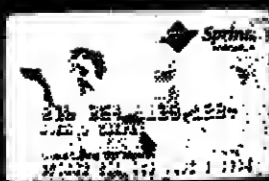
The word that comes immediately to mind for this sort of thing is "surrealism," defined by the OED as "purporting to express the subconscious mind by images etc. in sequences of associations such as may occur in dreams." A less charitable term might be the vernacular "send-up."

Again, cast, conductor and orchestra come to the rescue. They were applauded on first nights as thunderously as the producing team was booed. John Tomlinson and Deborah Polaski, Bayreuth veterans, are splendid as Wotan and Brunnhilde, as are Ekkehard Wlaschita as Alberich, Jane Henschel as Fricka and Robert Tear as Loge. Nowhere, today, will one hear Wagner better sung and better played.

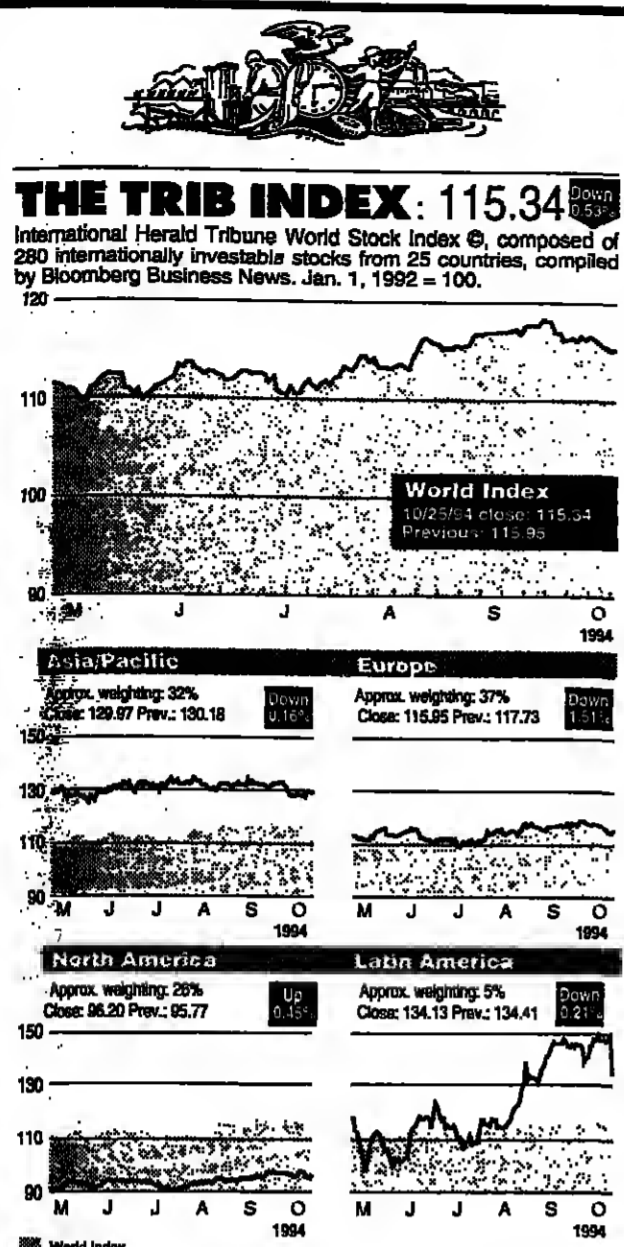
Additional performances of "Turandot," Oct. 31 and Nov. 2 and 5; of "Don Quixote," Oct. 28 and Nov. 1, 3 and 9; of "Die Walküre," Oct. 29, at 4 P.M.

Henry Pleasants is a London-based author and critic who specializes in music and opera.

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Australia (Optus)	1-800-881-877	Egypt (Satellite)	002-234-4777	Kazakhstan	007-000-115	Portugal	00351-1-477	United Kingdom (BT)	0800-89-0877
Austria	0043-902-014	El Salvador	191	Kazakhstan	007-000-115	Portugal	00351-1-477	United Kingdom (Mercury)	0800-89-0877
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Belize (telex)	44	Guam	0067-001-411	Kazakhstan	007-000-115	Portugal	00351-1-477		
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Chile	0056-2-2333	Hong Kong	00852-2333	Kazakhstan	007-000-115	Portugal	00351-1-477		
China (English)	0086-10-1010	Hong Kong	00852-2333	Kazakhstan	007-000-115	Portugal	00351-1-477		
China (Mandarin)	0086-10-1010	Hong Kong	00852-2333	Kazakhstan	007-000-115	Portugal	00351-1-477		
Colombia (English)	0057-1-20-013	Hong Kong	00852-2333	Kazakhstan	007-000-115	Portugal	00351-1-477		
Colombia (Spanish)	0057-1-20-013	Hong Kong	00852-2333	Kazakhstan	007-000-115	Portugal	00351-1-477		
Costa Rica	00506-2-2333	Hong Kong	00852-2333	Kazakhstan	007-000-115	Portugal	00351-1-477		
Croatia	00385-1-20-013	Hong Kong	00852-2333	Kazakhstan	007-000-115	Portugal	00351-1-477		



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Industrial Sectors	10/25/94	10/26/94	% change
Energy	114.50	114.12	-0.33
Utilities	125.39	125.67	+0.22
Finance	116.36	117.09	+0.62
Services	117.48	118.54	+0.88
Capital Goods	116.82	117.09	+0.23
Raw Materials	135.63	137.22	+1.16
Consumer Goods	104.16	104.45	+0.29
Miscellaneous	123.43	125.12	+1.35

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92251 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Escaping the Past in East Europe

Ventures With Western Partners Start From Scratch

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service
WARSAW — An empty warehouse off a gritty industrial artery once known as Stalingrad Road is an unlikely place to find hope in Eastern Europe — especially when it combines a lumbering state-owned enterprise and one of the biggest corporations in the capitalist world.

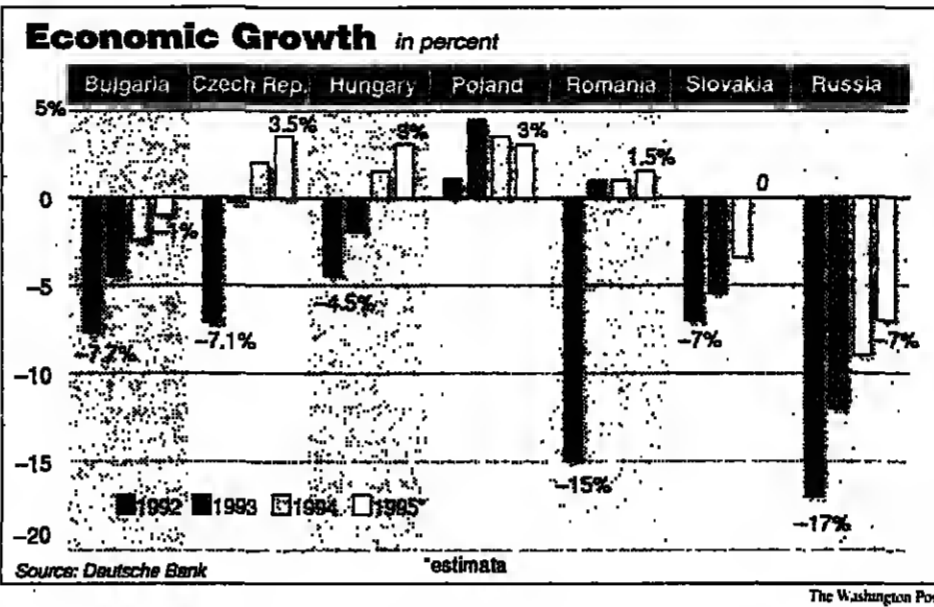
But the \$30 million joint venture between General Motors Corp. and the Polish carmaker Fabryka Samochodow Osobowych, known as FSO, that is turning this cavernous building into a brand new factory reflects one increasingly popular method for Eastern Europe to deal with its troubled history: Padlock the past and start over.

GM's philosophy is simple, according to Richard Thornton, general manager of GM Poland: Keep the workers, as long as they leave everything behind. Under terms of the deal, GM's joint venture partner has no right to influence the business plan, and the current FSO factories will not be involved in the project at all. Instead, GM has gutted the old warehouse and is installing its own machines.

The reason GM has little financial interest in allowing a Polish business to make decisions is that for four decades the factories of Eastern Europe specialized in producing one thing — junk. Quality control was nonexistent. Communist accounting didn't factor in profit and did not care about losses. A culture

flourished, the old saw goes, in which the state pretended to pay the workers and the workers pretended to work. But since 1989, investors from the West and businessmen from within Eastern Europe have experimented with different ways of making money. Gradually a pattern of success has emerged. The foreign companies that have insulated themselves from the past — bad debts, absenteeism and boozing on the job, moribund thinking and dictatorial ways — generally succeed; those that get stuck in the mire of faltering Communist monstrosities usually fail.

"If they can put a protective See CHANGE, Page 18



Kodak Disappointed With Quarter Net

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Eastman Kodak Co., struggling to cut costs and refocus its business, said Tuesday it posted a weaker-than-expected third-quarter profit.

The company earned \$193 million on revenue of \$3.53 billion in the quarter. A year ago, largely because of \$353 million in restructuring costs, it posted a loss of \$68 million on revenue of \$3.18 billion.

Without the one-time charge, earnings were down nearly 31 percent in the third quarter.

Anticipating a second-half earnings decline, Kodak has begun a deep cost-cutting program through the end of the year that its chief executive, George Fisher, said

may include "a restructuring program." He did not elaborate.

The third-quarter result is a setback for Kodak, whose credit rating and stock price have improved this year as it sold off certain operations and refocused on its main photographic and electronic imaging operations.

Kodak has raised \$7.85 million from this year's divestitures of health care, consumer products and other nonphotography subsidiaries. The businesses were acquired in the 1980s for around \$5.4 billion in an ill-fated diversification that weighed the company down with debt.

In an internal memo last month, Kodak said it would freeze hiring for the rest of the year, speed staff reductions, cut re-

search costs and halve the number of hired contract workers. The company is already in the process of laying off 10,000 workers, which will reduce its work force to about 90,000.

"Our cost management efforts continued during the third quarter and will carry into the fourth quarter, possibly including a restructuring program consistent with these efforts," Mr. Fisher said.

Toyota Plans A Car to Offset Yen's Surge

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp., determined to make the strong yen more a blessing than a competitive burden, is designing a subcompact car that can be produced for 30 percent less than current models, company officials indicated Tuesday.

The vehicle, not expected until late this decade, will be designed to compete with low-priced challengers such as Chrysler Corp.'s Neon, according to the company.

In addition, the car is to be cheap enough to produce so that it can be exported from Japan even if the dollar falls to less than 90 yen. Toyota hopes thereby to avoid a "hollowing out" of production and jobs in Japan. A lower dollar makes Japanese exports more expensive in the United States and tends to raise prices of Japanese goods elsewhere.

It remains unclear exactly how, or whether, Toyota will realize this ambitious goal, which was outlined Tuesday in the financial daily Nihon Keizai but was confirmed only as "consistent with our principles" by company spokesmen. The newspaper said Toyota would build the new car using a module-based assembly technique.

But what is clear is that Japan's largest automaker intends to remain aggressive in cutting costs.

"They're moving back the goal posts," said Stephen Usher, an analyst at Kleinwort Benson Securities. "Their original goal was to be profitable at 100 yen to the dollar with domestic production. Now it's gone back to 80."

Toyota's plan could cause officials of foreign governments, as well as currency traders, to revise the view that the strong yen will act as a weapon to blunt Japanese competitiveness.

and trim the nation's towering trade surplus.

Indeed, it adds weight to the argument that Japan is taking the strong yen as a bitter but powerful medicine that will force its manufacturers to ratchet up their efficiency and competitiveness to ever higher levels.

"Our intent is to raise the global benchmarks for production-cost competitiveness," a Toyota spokesman said.

Ever since the Plaza Accord of 1985 — an agreement among world leaders on exchange rates — kicked the yen into overdrive, many have said that a stronger yen would reduce Tokyo's surplus by making exports more expensive and imports cheaper in Japan.

And Japan is importing far more soft drinks, computers and even cars. But exports have remained robust because many Japanese products — from liquid crystal displays to machine tools — still are competitive, or because there is no other major source for them. Accordingly, Japan's trade surplus has soared to record proportions and begun to subside only slowly and selectively.

Meanwhile, and against the odds, Toyota has managed to remain profitable, largely by making adjustments in its supply network and increasing its overseas production. Last month the company announced it would double production in the United States over the next three years.

Nissan Motor Co., Honda Motor Co., Mazda Motor Corp. and other domestic competitors have adopted strategies similar to Toyota's but have fared less well. But like Toyota, these companies are expecting improvement in earnings as the domestic economy begins a gradual recovery.

See TOYOTA, Page 18

MEDIA MARKETS

Canal Plus Aims for More

By Richard Covington
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — It had to be one of the most unwelcome birthday presents ever.

On its 10th anniversary, Canal Plus was handed a bill by Nicolas Sarkozy, the budget minister and acting minister for communication, requiring the pay-TV network to nearly triple its contribution to French television productions by 1999.

Currently, Canal contributes 1.8 percent of its revenue to production. This will be raised gradually to 4.5 percent in 1999.

On its current revenue, that would amount to 335 million francs (\$65 million), compared with 120 million francs. The government order also will oblige the network to produce made-for-TV films, documentaries and animated features — none of them part of its core business.

The mainstays of Canal Plus's programming are feature films previously released in cinemas and sports, largely soccer and boxing.

The network already forks over 9 percent of its revenue to finance French cinema productions and to air virtually all new French films.

Pierre Lescure, chairman of France's only pay-TV network, was less than pleased.

"It's a typically French attitude," said Mr. Lescure, who took over the company in February after the abrupt departure of Andre Rousselot. "You have a concession; you have to pay after that."

Serge Siritzky, a media analyst at Telecom Conseil in Paris, characterized the negotiations between Canal Plus and the government as "fundamentally bitter."

"The network is sore," Mr. Siritzky said. "They don't understand why they are being forced to invest in uncommercial programming to renew their license."

But Canal Plus may be able to turn the government's requirement to fund more local television production to its advantage. The network has done it before, managing to turn a government demand to air some uncensored programming — an unheard-of practice for a pay channel at the time — into a promotional window to attract new subscribers.

The government's latest order, announced Oct. 10, came with Canal Plus poised to launch several international ventures. The ambitious aim, according to Mr. Lescure, is to make the network's name as recognizable as those of Time Warner, Disney and Turner.

As major American studios and networks race to invest in European networks, Canal Plus is forming strategic alliances to preserve its dominant position in France, extend its reach within Europe and expand further into the U.S. market.

And with an unbroken string of profitable years and 1994 profit forecast in the neighborhood of \$160 million — although that would be down from 1993's high of \$226 million — Canal Plus would be one of the few major European companies capable of mounting such an offensive.

With 3.7 million subscribers in France, Canal Plus is approaching saturation point and needs to reach a wider audience to finance its ambitions in film, interactive ser-

See CANAL, Page 18

Stocks Sag On Europe's Exchanges

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A weak dollar and falling bond markets on Tuesday once again unnerved European equity markets, as major exchanges showed declines of 1 percent to 2.5 percent.

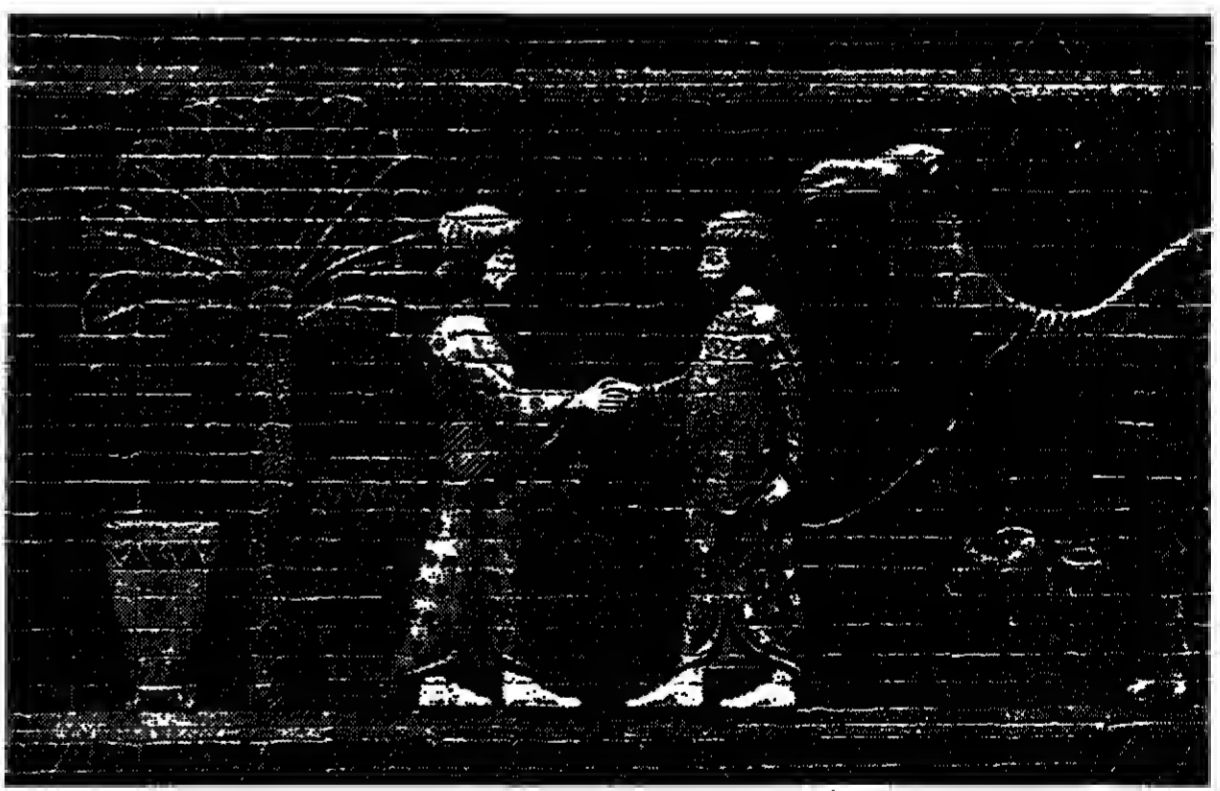
Analysts cautioned that trading volume was thin and that there had been little news to affect the markets. "Most investors are still sitting on the sidelines," said Roger Monson, chief equity strategist for Daiwa Europe. "They seem to have made a habit of it."

Germany was the big loser as the DAX index slumped 2.51 percent amid concerns about the effect of the weak dollar on exports and a report from Germany's leading think tanks predicting strong growth and thus little prospect of interest-rate cuts.

The London and Paris exchanges each dropped nearly 1 percent, and falls in Madrid and Milan exceeded 2 percent. The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index fell 1.51 percent, to 115.95.

Concern in all markets continued. See MARKET, Page 13

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Forward, round	3.52	Kuwait, silver	0.2963	Stock rally	3.2785	Cells, body	16.57	Discount rates	
U.S. markets	4.523	Mexico, silver	2.5457	Stop 3	1.4690	Cash money	2.19	2.19	
						1-month interbank	2 1/4	2 1/4	
						3-month interbank	2 1/2	2 1/2	
						6-month interbank	2 1/2	2 1/2	
						10-year Government bond	4.75	4.75	

MARKET DIARY

Stocks Burdened By Profit Outlook

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Concerns that rising interest rates will clip corporate profit growth next year were blamed for pulling the stock market lower Tuesday.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished down just 4.71

U.S. Stocks

points at 3,850.59, but losing issues outnumbered gaining issues by a 2-to-1 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was steady at 93 27/32, with the yield at 8.04 percent.

Analysts said that with bond yields above 8 percent and the Federal Reserve Board still in a tightening mode for monetary policy, prospects for a stock rally were slim.

Higher rates mean "the economy is likely to slow materially during 1995, and that suggests much weaker earnings growth next year than this year," said Donald Straszheim, chief economist at Merrill Lynch.

Telefonos de Mexico's American depositary receipts were the most actively traded Big Board issue, plunging 3 1/2 to 57 1/2 after the company said its third-quarter earnings were lower than analysts expected.

Steel, heavy machinery and paper stocks also were among the biggest losers. Profit at those companies is particularly sensitive to economic and interest-rate cycles.

USX-U.S. Steel slid 2 1/4 to 36 1/4, also burdened by an earnings report that fell below most analysts' expectations. Bethlehem Steel, which lost 1 1/4 to 18 1/4, Deere, down 3/4 to 72, and Caterpillar, down 1/2 to 57 1/2, were among the big cyclical issues that lost ground.

Baxter International fell 1 1/2 to 25 after the medical supply company reported earnings that were just below analysts' expectations.

But oil stocks were strong, helped by reports of higher profit from Texaco, which rose 1/2 to 63. Chevron, up 1/4 to 43 1/4, and Phillips Petroleum, up 1 to 34 1/4.

Strong earnings also lifted Wm. Wrigley Jr. Stock in the world's biggest chewing-gum maker jumped 2 1/4 to 43 1/4 after it said an increase in international sales helped the bottom line.

Capital Cities/ABC rose 1 1/2 to 79 on a buy recommendation from an analyst at Alex. Brown & Sons a day after the media conglomerate posted strong earnings.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Late Recovery Saves Dollar From New Lows

Bloomberg Business News
NEW YORK — The dollar tumbled to a post-World War II low against the yen Tuesday amid speculation that the world's central banks probably would not spend their reserves trying to rescue the flagging U.S. currency.

A rebound in the U.S. Treasury market helped the dollar

recover from two-year lows against other major currencies. Bonds recouped early losses after tepid economic reports eased inflation concerns.

"The dollar is struggling," said Steve Flanagan, a trader at PaineWebber. "No one wants to hold the currency."

The dollar fell to a low of 96.42 yen but recovered to close at 96.33 yen, down from its close Monday of 97.15 yen.

The dollar fell to 1.4860 Deutsche marks, its lowest level in two years, before closing at

1.4967 DM, up from 1.4915 DM on Monday.

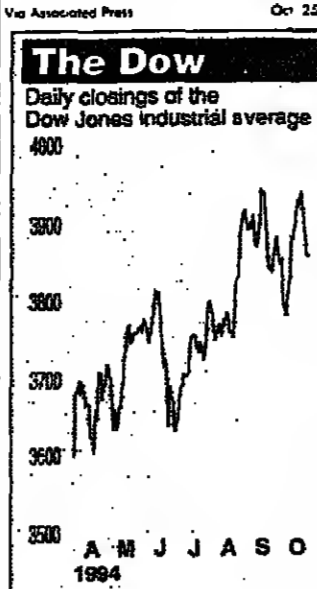
The dollar rose to 5.1225 French francs from 5.1135 francs Monday and to 1.2492 Swiss francs from 1.2428 francs. The pound rose to \$1.6360 from \$1.6325.

Steady in early European trading, the dollar fell after a news service reported that European monetary officials were reluctant to join the Federal Reserve should it try to support the dollar.

The Bank of Japan bought dollars for yen in Tokyo, traders there said. Few traders expect the Bank of Japan to have much success defending the dollar unless other central banks cooperate.

U.S. reports on consumer confidence and on employment costs "helped bonds recover a little, and that helped the dollar," said Richard Vullo, a dealer at Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank AG.

Wells Fargo Bank AG.



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	109,942	57 1/2	57 1/2	-1/2
Amgen	109,942	57 1/2	57 1/2	-1/2
Amgen	109,942	57 1/2	57 1/2	-1/2
Amgen	109,942	57 1/2	57 1/2	-1/2
Amgen	109,942	57 1/2	57 1/2	-1/2

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	109,942	57 1/2	57 1/2	-1/2
Amgen	109,942	57 1/2	57 1/2	-1/2
Amgen	109,942	57 1/2	57 1/2	-1/2
Amgen	109,942	57 1/2	57 1/2	-1/2
Amgen	109,942	57 1/2	57 1/2	-1/2

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	109,942	57 1/2	57 1/2	-1/2
Amgen	109,942	57 1/2	57 1/2	-1/2
Amgen	109,942	57 1/2	57 1/2	-1/2
Amgen	109,942	57 1/2	57 1/2	-1/2
Amgen	109,942	57 1/2	57 1/2	-1/2

Market Sales

Today	Prev.
NYSE	1,177,227
AMEX	1,177,227
NASDAQ	1,177,227

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	105.34	-0.46
10 Utilities	105.34	-0.53
10 Industrials	105.34	-0.54

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	509.29	507.75	508.25	-1.04
Utilities	108.88	108.77	108.87	-0.12
Energy	42.40	42.31	42.38	-0.02
SP 500	411.95	411.82	411.82	-0.13
SP 100	428.59	428.44	428.44	-0.15

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	250.55	250.25	250.51	-0.04
Industrials	229.18	228.78	229.04	-0.14
Utilities	108.88	108.77	108.87	-0.12
Energy	42.40	42.31	42.38	-0.02
NYSE	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	789.71	787.98	788.00	-0.71
Industrials	749.02	747.58	748.00	-0.92
Utilities	108.88	108.77	108.87	-0.12
Energy	42.40	42.31	42.38	-0.02
NASDAQ	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17

AMEX Stock Index

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	453.74	451.48	451.85	-0.88
Industrials	429.18	427.78	428.00	-1.12
Utilities	108.88	108.77	108.87	-0.12
Energy	42.40	42.31	42.38	-0.02
AMEX	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	105.34	-0.46
10 Utilities	105.34	-0.53
10 Industrials	105.34	-0.54

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	299.68	299.68
Declined	1,121.12	1,121.12
Unchanged	1,121.12	1,121.12
Total Issues	2,920.82	2,920.82
New Issues	230.158	230.158

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	299.68	299.68
Declined	1,121.12	1,121.12
Unchanged	1,121.12	1,121.12
Total Issues	2,920.82	2,920.82
New Issues	230.158	230.158

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	299.68	299.68
Declined	1,121.12	1,121.12
Unchanged	1,121.12	1,121.12
Total Issues	2,920.82	2,920.82
New Issues	230.158	230.158

Spot Commodities

	Today	Prev.
Commodity	0.770	0.770
Crude oil	21.34	21.34
Gold	378.00	378.00
Silver	19.00	19.00
Platinum	1,177.227	1,177.227
20-year	0.527	0.527

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
AMEX	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
NASDAQ	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
AMEX	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
NASDAQ	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
AMEX	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
NASDAQ	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
AMEX	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
NASDAQ	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
AMEX	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
NASDAQ	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17

EUROPEAN FUTURES

	Close	Chg.
ALUMINUM (100000)	1718.00	-17.00
COPPER (100000)	2540.00	-20.00
COKE (100000)	2540.00	-20.00
CRUDE OIL (100000)	2540.00	-20.00
IRON (100000)	2540.00	-20.00
NICKEL (100000)	2540.00	-20.00
PLATINUM (100000)	2540.00	-20.00
SILVER (100000)	2540.00	-20.00
TIN (100000)	2540.00	-20.00
ZINC (100000)	2540.00	-20.00

Metals

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ALUMINUM (100000)	1718.00	1718.00	1718.00	-17.00
COPPER (100000)	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	-20.00
COKE (100000)	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	-20.00
CRUDE OIL (100000)	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	-20.00
IRON (100000)	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	-20.00
NICKEL (100000)	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	-20.00
PLATINUM (100000)	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	-20.00
SILVER (100000)	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	-20.00
TIN (100000)	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	-20.00
ZINC (100000)	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	-20.00

Financial

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-MONTH STERLING (100000)	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400	-0.0000
3-MONTH EURO (100000)	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400	-0.0000
3-MONTH JAPANESE (100000)	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400	-0.0000
3-MONTH AUSTRALIAN (100000)	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400	-0.0000
3-MONTH NEW ZEALAND (100000)	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400	-0.0000
3-MONTH SINGAPORE (100000)	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400	-0.0000
3-MONTH HONG KONG (100000)	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400	-0.0000
3-MONTH TAIWAN (100000)	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400	-0.0000
3-MONTH SOUTH KOREA (100000)	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400	-0.0000
3-MONTH THAILAND (100000)	1.5400	1.5400	1.5400	-0.0000

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
AMEX	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
NASDAQ	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
AMEX	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
NASDAQ	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
AMEX	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
NASDAQ	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
AMEX	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
NASDAQ	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
AMEX	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
NASDAQ	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
AMEX	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
NASDAQ	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
AMEX	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
NASDAQ	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
AMEX	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17
NASDAQ	100.75	100.54	100.58	-0.17

Stock Indexes

22.91 Mar '95	24.65	24.73	24.65	74.46
22.93 May '95	24.25	24.34	24.12	74.14
22.75 Jul '95	24.12	24.17	23.90	72.91
22.73 Sep '95	24.12	24.17	23.90	72.91
22.73 Jan '96	24.00	24.03	23.80	72.80
22.73 Oct '96	23.82	23.82	23.75	72.75
22.80 Dec '96	23.75	23.77	23.75	72.77
22.75 Jan '96	23.75	23.77	23.75	72.77
22.75 Jan '96	23.75	23.77	23.75	72.77
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22.75 Jan '96	23.75	23.77	23.75	72.77
22.75 Jan '96				

Think Tanks Foresee German Growth of 3%

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Germany's six leading economics research institutes warned the federal government, unions and the Bundesbank on Tuesday not to do anything that could stunt the country's tentative recovery.

If the government cuts spending and taxes, if unions moderate wage demands and if the Bundesbank continues its vigil against inflation, the German economy should grow 3 percent next year and unemployment should fall to 3.6 million, the six think tanks said in their semiannual snapshot of the German economy.

Wage settlements should take account of the need to create jobs as well as keep inflation under control, they said. Otherwise, they warned, not only will the continued recovery be in danger, but "the chances for creating new jobs, which are beginning to be seen, will not be used to the fullest."

Aides to Chancellor Helmut Kohl interpreted the forecast for Europe's largest economy as an overall vote of confidence in the federal government's economic and fiscal policies, while employers and unions differed about whether and whom wage restraint would help or hurt.

As bullish as they were about growth — forecasting an increase in the gross national product of 3 percent both this year and in 1995 — the institutes were skeptical of the likelihood of making a big dent in unemployment.

Their forecast of an average 3.6 million jobless Germans next year is an improvement of just 100,000 from the average for this year and is equivalent to an unemployment rate of 6.2 percent in Western Germany and 13.9 percent in the East, in each case an improvement of only a single percentage point.

Among other predictions, the

institutes said they expected West German union wage gains to average 3 percent and West German inflation to fall to an average of 2.5 percent for the year from 3 percent this year. East German inflation was seen falling to 2.5 percent after averaging 3.5 percent this year.

The Bundesbank "must not hesitate to increase interest rates" if money supply growth, its primary barometer of inflation, outpaces its definition of what is healthy, they said.

Hans Tietmeyer, the president of the Bundesbank, who was in Jerusalem for a meeting at the Bank of Israel, said he saw "no likelihood for higher rates" in the next few months, however. "There is a good chance inflation will come down further," he said.

The opposition Social Democratic Party and union lobbyists criticized the ruling coalition government and industry, which saw the institutes' report as a vote of confidence.

"This is no occasion for euphoria or glassy-eyed optimism," said Uwe Jens, an economics specialist with the Social Democrats.

Unions said wage gains would give the economy a nudge by helping to boost private consumption, which so far has trailed big-ticket investment spending by businesses.

The institutes' forecasts were roughly in line with those of commercial banks that have already published their expectations for next year. Dresdner Bank AG forecasts 3.1 percent economic growth in Germany as a whole, while Commerzbank AG expects 2.5 percent.

The six institutes are the Institute in Munich, the Institute on the World Economy in Kiel, the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin, the Rheinland-Westphalia Institute for Economic Research in Essen, the HWWA Institute in Hamburg and the Economics Research Institute in Halle.

Cleaning Up Starts in Slovakia

New Plant Faces Severe Environmental Challenge

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Staff Writer

ZIAR NAD HRONOM, Slovakia — Rudolf Camaj doesn't quite know whether to trust the stories that one day the aluminum plant here will be so clean there might be an outdoor swimming pool for the workers.

"It is almost unbelievable to us that the old factory will be replaced by a new factory that won't be harming the environment," said Mr. Camaj, 39, a fire-safety worker who has toiled inside the smelters among the noxious fumes since he was 16.

He remembers that when he was a boy an entire village nearby had to be emptied when people became sick and buildings ruined. That was just six years after the plant opened in the late 1950s.

He has seen the grass shrivel up, the animals die and the trees wither. Even so, Mr. Camaj said, people were grateful for the plant because it provided jobs. Instead of closing the Stalin-era dinosaur, as has been the case with many plants that supplied material for the weapons industry in Warsaw Pact countries, efforts are being made to convert it into something like a tourist's dream of a 21st-century factory.

Plans are under way to have the ZSNP plant meet the toughest environmental standards, though the problems at the works make it seem like an unlikely experiment in environmental and financial reform.

To achieve this, financial backing is coming from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which says it has set stiff environmental standards for the plant, including such as the improvement of planting grass on the immovable mountain of brown mud.

When experts from the European Bank visited to work out a rehabilitation plan,

they were "shocked by the occupational conditions," said Timothy Murphy, an environmental manager at the bank.

The health record of the workers is bleak: chronic poisoning from overexposure to fluorides and a high incidence of lung cancer and respiratory diseases.

An orange haze tints the sky. A huge heap of brown mud covering nearly 100 acres (40 hectares) and composed of 8 million tons of waste soars above the factory, dwarfing some of the buildings.

In Western Europe, such waste was often dumped into the sea; in the Ziar valley it just piled up and now threatens the groundwater supply from the Hron River, a tributary of the Danube.

Of all the heavily polluted countries in the former Eastern bloc, Slovakia has one of the worst records. Much of the metallurgical and chemical industry was built in the eastern half of the old nation of Czechoslovakia. Before the split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia, the Prague government wanted to close the plant.



But there were arguments in favor of trying to pump in Western money to keep it alive through modernization.

From the Slovak point of view, there was the need for jobs. The site was chosen in 1953 to provide industrial jobs in an agricultural region. Some 5,500 people work here now, down from 7,000 in 1989.

But beyond jobs, Slovaks could point to environmental efforts, however meager, that had been tried just before the collapse of communism. While those efforts may have had only minimal impact at the plant, a nascent environmental movement in the late 1980s was the haven of Slovak dissidents.

"In the 1980s, the managers were interested in change," said Dr. Eleonora Fahnova, director of the Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology at nearby Banská Bystrica. By 1988, she said, the health hazards were recognized to the extent that shifts were cut from eight hours to six and workers were given an extra hour of vacation.

The Slovaks also made a fairly persuasive financial argument.

Work has started on an environmentally sound smelter to replace the two smelters that spewed poison into the air. There was a good chance that the Ziar valley plant could become a big seller on the world market in light of dwindling competition.

"In other ex-Communist countries, aluminum production has been pretty much stopped," said Richard Kafka, the technical manager at the plant, who has welcomed a parade of foreign experts in the last several years.

"We are in the middle of all these graveyards," he said. "We will be a modern, ecologically sound factory."

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3400	2300
2200	3300	2200
2100	3200	2100
2000	3100	2000
1900	3000	1900
1800	2900	1800
1700	2800	1700
1600	2700	1600
1500	2600	1500
1400	2500	1400
1300	2400	1300
1200	2300	1200
1100	2200	1100
1000	2100	1000
900	2000	900
800	1900	800
700	1800	700
600	1700	600
500	1600	500
400	1500	400
300	1400	300
200	1300	200
100	1200	100
0	1100	0

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- The European Commission, as expected, proposed abandoning a restructuring plan for the steel industry because producers refused to make necessary cuts in output; the commission also approved a German government plan to grant 910 million Deutsche marks (\$610 million) to help restructure EKO Stahl GmbH.
- Lufthansa AG postponed its attempt to force France into opening only airport to European competition. But Lufthansa AG and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines NV said they would fly into only on Monday.
- British industrial orders grew at their fastest rate since October 1988 over the past four months, the Confederation of British Industry said in its quarterly survey of industrial trends.
- Iberia Air Lines said it had canceled an order for eight Airbus A-321s, estimated to be worth 69 billion pesetas (\$551 million), because of the airline's cost-cutting program.

Reuters, AP, AFP

Weak Markets Hurt Crédit Suisse Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Crédit Suisse, the main banking subsidiary of CS Holding, said Tuesday that its third-quarter profit before write-downs, provisions and taxes was lower than in the comparable 1993 period.

The banking company, which includes Swiss Volksbank, said its performance in the quarter

was "muted" and affected by "unfavorable conditions on financial markets."

Crédit Suisse said results for the third quarter of 1993 were "exceptionally high," but it did not give specific figures.

Profit was dented by narrower interest-rate margins and lower trading profit, especially

from its securities arm, Crédit Suisse said.

Earnings at Crédit Suisse Financial Products, the specialist derivatives house, "remained at last year's healthy levels."

(AFP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Sandor Sales Edge Up

Sandor AG said Tuesday that its sales rose 3 percent in the first nine months and that the gain would have been greater if not for the strength of the Swiss franc, Bloomberg Business News reported from Basel.

Scribona Is Target of Bid Led by 2 Board Members

Bloomberg Business News

STOCKHOLM — Scribona AB, one of the largest suppliers of office machinery in Scandinavia, became the target Tuesday of a 1.78 billion krona (\$250 million) takeover bid led by two of its board members.

The bid, launched by two investment companies, was for 52 krona a share. One of the companies, Andersson & Bennet AB, is owned by two Scribona board members. Scribona's B shares on the Stockholm stock exchange rocketed 23 percent on the news, closing at 53 krona.

Cadbury Discloses Merger Talks With Dr Pepper

Bloomberg Business News

WASHINGTON — Cadbury Schweppes PLC disclosed Tuesday that it had held merger talks with Dr Pepper/Seven-Up Cos., reviving speculation that the British company intends to buy out the U.S. soft-drink maker.

Cadbury, which already owns 23.3 percent of Dr Pepper, held exploratory talks with Dr Pepper on a possible business combination this year, according to documents

filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Buying Dr Pepper would make Cadbury the third-largest soft-drink maker in the United States as it seeks to position itself as the worldwide leader in the growing market for noncola drinks.

For more than a year, the soda industry has pondered Cadbury's plans for Dr Pepper, seeing a hostile takeover for as much as \$1.8 billion in the works.

"They're not going to buy 23 percent of a company without making it a part of their long-term strategy," said Roy Barry, an analyst with Kidder, Peabody & Co. in New York.

Dallas-based Dr Pepper controls about 11 percent of the U.S. soft-drink market and sells Dr Pepper, 7-Up, Welch's fruit drinks and IBC Root Beer brands. Cadbury has only about a 3.4 percent share with its Canada Dry, Crush and Sunkist brands.

MARKET: Exchanges Across Europe Turn Bearish

Continued from Page 11

Continued to focus heavily on the scheduled release Friday of U.S. growth data for the third quarter. The bond markets in particular seem to have concluded that a strong figure would force the hand of the Federal Reserve and lead to a quick half-point rise in U.S. rates.

In the second quarter, the U.S. economy grew at a 4.1 percent rate. Although analysts expected to see some slowing from the interest-rate increases that began in February and have now added 1.75 percentage points to short-term rates, they doubted that the slowdown would be sufficient to prevent further jumps in inflation.

Some analysts said the Fed could act as early as Friday by raising rates half a point, giving some support to the dollar and allaying investors' fears that inflation is about to rise. Analysts noted that as the wait for the next move from the Fed has dragged on, expectations of the size of that move have grown.

"The move has to be at least a half a point," said Peter Widmer, chief strategist at Bank Julius Baer in Zurich. "It is like a toothache. The longer they wait, the more it hurts and the more that needs to be done."

The weakness of the dollar is already beginning to hit the earnings of European exporters by cutting their competitiveness in international markets and by reducing the value of their income from the dollar zone.

What worries analysts is that in the process of bolstering the dollar and responding to mar-

ket fears about rising inflation, the Federal Reserve could severely cut growth.

"A rise of more than 50 basis points would be good for bonds, but it could hurt 1995 corporate earnings," warned Bert Jansen, European equity strategist at Banque Paribas.

Few analysts see any prospect for a substantial upward move in share prices soon.

Peter Sullivan, European investment strategist at Merrill Lynch, predicted a fall in European markets of an additional 5 percent to 10 percent by the end of the year. He blamed concerns over rising interest rates as well as new share issue volume that in the final quarter of the year may exceed the record set in the first quarter.

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In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months Interest Period from October 25, 1994 to April 25, 1995 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 6% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, April 25, 1995 against Coupon No. 20 will be U.S. \$303.33.
By: The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.
London, Agent Bank
October 25, 1994

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considered as an independent Project. The parties selected will have the rights to collect the fare, develop properties on the tram system and advertise on the tram system.
The interested parties should submit their proposals in two parts viz. a Technical Bid and a Commercial Bid.
TECHNICAL BID
The technical bid should include the concept of the system, detailed design, technical and operational information on which the soundness and technical capability of any party can be judged. The system should have the latest technical features as operating anywhere in the world.
COMMERCIAL BID
The parties whose technical bids are found feasible will qualify for getting their commercial bids opened. The commercial bid should include the tenderer's concept of ticketing, concession period to operate the system and any other relevant commercial and financial information. The work is likely to be awarded to the parties whose financial position is sound and offer is most attractive and operationally feasible.
The tender forms for all the corridors can be obtained from the Office of the Consultants of the Ministry of Surface Transport
THE INDIAN ROAD CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD.
Coro 6, Floor 6, Scope Conplex, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110 003 (INDIA).
Telephone: 91-11-4360437 & 4360441
Fax No: 91-11-4360451 Telex No: 031-61691 IRCC IN
from 15.11.1994 (10.00 am) to 12.1.1995 (5.00 pm) at the cost of Rs 15000/- or USD 500 per tender form set.
The Tenders complete in all respects can be submitted upto 30.1.1995 (5.00 p.m.) in the Office of IRCC, New Delhi. The Technical Bids received in time will be opened on 31.1.1995 at 10.00 am in the Conference Hall, Ministry of Surface Transport, Transport Bhawan, 1, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
Any clarification on the subject can be had from either the Joint Secretary (Transport) MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT Transport Bhawan, No. 1-Parliament Street, New Delhi-110 001 (INDIA) or the Office of the INDIAN ROAD CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD., New Delhi. (as per address given above)

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

136	to BAHM	1	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
174	to BAT	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			
175	to BAK	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			
64	to BAHM	1	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
64	to BAHM	1	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
64	to BAHM	1	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
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OBSERVER

The Angry Americans

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Anger has become the national habit. You see it on the sullen faces of fashion models who have obviously been told that anger sells. It pours out of the radio all day. Washington journalism hams snarl and shout at each other on television. Generations exchange sneers on TV and printed page. Ordinary people abuse congressmen and president with shockingly personal insults.

America is angry at Washington, angry at the press, angry at immigrants, angry at television, angry at traffic, angry at people who are well off and angry at people who are poor, angry at blacks and angry at whites.

The old are angry at the young, the young angry at the old. Suburbs are angry at cities, cities are angry at suburbs, and rustic America is angry at both whenever urban and suburban intruders threaten the peaceful rustic scene of having escaped from God's Angry Land.

Enough: A complete catalogue of the varieties of bile spoiling the American day would fill a library. The question is, why has anger become a reflexive response to the inevitable vagaries of national life?

Living perpetually at the boiling point seems to leave the country depressed and pessimistic. The popularity of anger is doubly puzzling, not only because the American habit even in the worst of times has traditionally been mindless optimism, but also because there is relatively little nowadays for the nation to be angry about.

The explanation, I suspect, is that the country got itself addicted to anger and can't shake the habit. It was hooked long ago when there was very good reason for anger.

Massive, irritating and even scary expressions of it were vital in shaking an obdurate government, contemptuous of public

opinion, from its determination to pursue war and infirmity in Vietnam. Massive, irritating and even scary expressions of anger — from Americans both black and white — were needed for the triumph of Martin Luther King and the civil rights movement.

But what monumental struggle confronts us now? Giving young black people a stake in America is our most pressing problem, but nobody shouts much about that. Most other problems are so unmonumental that we might think the times ripe for greatness: an era of civility conducive to good feeling among neighbors of all races and persuasions, a golden age of progress in learning and the arts and science.

Is this making you angry? It's easy to imagine the cries of rage from a people habituated to crying rage: Are women not still oppressed by glass ceilings? Do black Americans no longer have to suffer the disrespect of a racist world? Who dares talk of prosperity when the wealth is distributed so unfairly?

True, all true. There is far too much poverty, racism remains an affliction, women still don't have economic equality with men. These present economists, philosophers and statesmen with exceedingly complex problems not amenable to solution by red-hot anger.

Politically minded people concerned with these issues have always known that low-grade anger must be maintained, that political feet must be kept to the fire, that the squeaky wheel gets the grease, and so on. The high-intensity fury now seething through the land on these and a hundred other issues, however, doesn't seem focused on any social or economic goal. It's as though the nation got mad as hell a long time ago, got good results, and now can't shake the anger habit.

New York Times Service

Stealing the Muse: A Poet on the Trail of a Plagiarist

By William Grimes

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — David Sumner is not a famous name in the world of poetry. Neither is he unknown. Like hundreds of other people, he has had reasonable success in placing work in tiny poetry reviews, most of them published at lesser campuses, and from time to time he has managed to break through to mid-level publications.

Sumner does stand out from the struggling poetry pack in one important respect, however. He doesn't exist.

For a brief but impressive run that lasted from 1990 to late 1993, 59 poems by "David Sumner" appeared in 36 literary journals, and 12 others had been accepted for publication.

That success rate becomes more understandable considering that many of the poems were lifted wholesale from the published work of other poets and simply adorned with new titles.

Sumner plagiarized the work of at least five poets (only 14 of the 59 poems have been matched with the originals so far), but he specialized in the work of Neal Bowers, a poet and teacher at Iowa State University and until recently the editor of *Poet and Critic* magazine. In the fall issue of *The American Scholar*, an anguished, angry article titled "A Loss for Words: Plagiarism and Silence," Bowers has outlined his two-year quest to track down the man he calls "the Ted Bundy of the poetry world."

Bowers first learned that his work had been plagiarized in January 1992, when he received a telephone call from Carrie Etter, the editor of *Out Loud*, a monthly poetry calendar and review in Los Angeles. She informed him that his poem "Tenth-Year Elegy," which had been published in the well-known journal *Poetry* in September 1990, had shown up, under the title "Someone Forgotten," in the December 1991 issue of the *Mankato Poetry Review*.

The author of the poem was identified as Sumner, who, the contributor's note stated, lived in Aloha, Oregon, and had published poems in the *Hawaiian Review*, *Puerto del Sol* and *Mississippi Review*.

Bowers enlisted his wife, Nancy, and the two began leafing through stacks of poetry periodicals in his office to see if Sumner's name turned up. It did. "I'll bet it wasn't 15 minutes into it before we found the plagiarism of Mark Strand's 'Keeping Things Whole,' a famous poem," Bowers said in a telephone interview.

Bowers began calling and writing editors at poetry journals to warn them of submissions by Sumner, and gradually, as he received responses, a dossier began to build, and the facts about the mysterious Sumner gradually emerged.

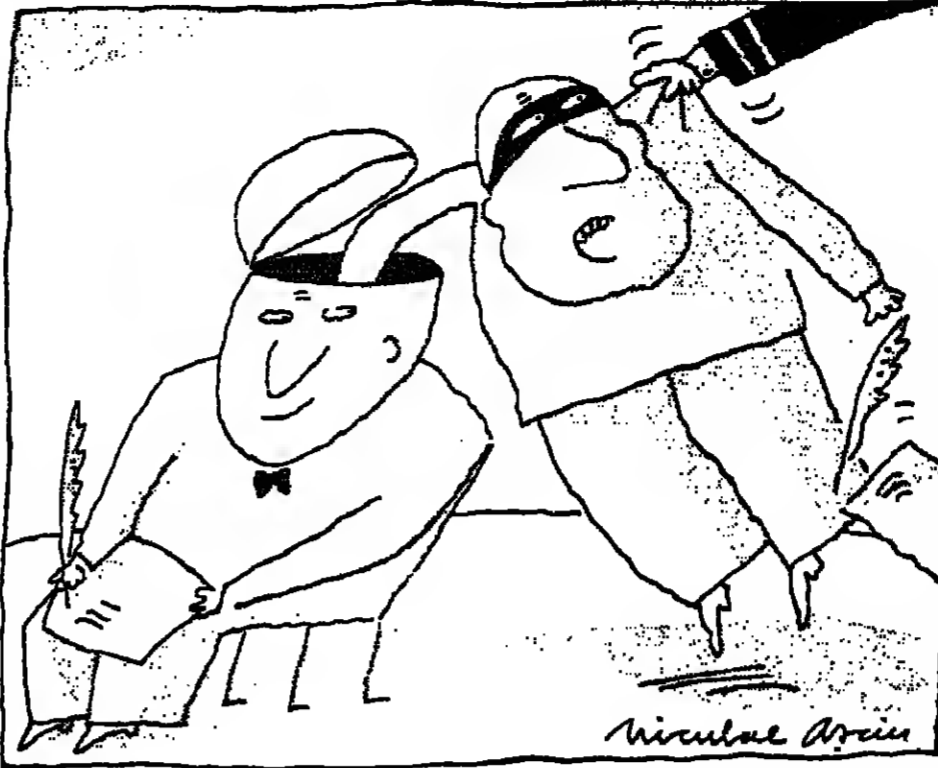


Illustration by Michael Aronson

The chronology of the plagiarist's activities, assembled by Nancy Bowers, now runs to nearly 60 pages. It begins with the first known poems published under Sumner's name, in spring 1990, and runs to the fall of 1993, when Sumner made his last known appearance in print, in *Writer's Journal*.

A survey of various contributors notes yielded this profile of Sumner: he was born in Belfast, lived in England until the age of 11, held a master's degree from Pacific University and had studied poetry with William Stafford.

He certainly had made a close study of two short poems by Bowers, "Tenth-Year Elegy," a tribute to the author's late father, and "R.S.V.P.," a meditation on death. Under various titles, he managed to have them printed in 13 journals and accepted at six others, along with poems by Sharon Olds, Marjorie Pryor and Robert Gibb. "The two poems he stole are very autobiographical, and that's a creepy thing to me," said Bowers. "It's a very uneasy feeling, a bit like having a stalker."

Along the way, Sumner took some strange turns. In early 1990, for example, he submitted 10 poems to Bowers's magazine. All of them

were returned with rejection notes. On one occasion, he sent a plagiarized version of "Tenth-Year Elegy" to a journal that had accepted it six months earlier.

In a coup for Sumner, *Whiskey Island Review* published, in the same issue, poems by Sumner and "Diane Compton," a pseudonym he began using toward the end of his spree.

"He's sort of like a young aspiring poet with an MFA," said Bowers. "He knows the hustle. This may sound cynical, but the system is set up perfectly for him." Like any aspiring poet, Sumner worked from *Poet's Market*, a standard guide to the roughly 4,000 magazines that publish poetry, and steadily built up his résumé.

Bowers hired a lawyer, Bruce McKee of Des Moines, and eventually a private detective, to get to the bottom of the mystery. Working from return addresses on Sumner's submissions to various journals, he found that his plagiarist's real name was David S. Jones, of Aloha, Oregon.

He was born in 1953, has a bachelor's degree from Southern Illinois University and, indeed, a master's degree from Pacific University. He had taught elementary school in southern Illi-

nois and in Oregon. The rest of the résumé was largely faked.

McKee said the plagiarist represented a clear-cut case of copyright infringement. McKee was not an issue on either side, however. Bowers said he simply wanted to stop the plagiarism.

For his part, Jones could not have chosen a less promising route to riches. If they are lucky, contributors to poetry magazines receive a small payment, perhaps \$50 or \$100. Usually, they get nothing more than a couple of free copies of the issue in which their poem appears.

Using a telephone number supplied by Bowers' private investigator, Anne Bunch, McKee called Jones at home, but a man on the other end of the line convinced him that he had reached the wrong Jones.

Oddly enough, one week later Bowers received a letter from "David Sumner," with an Odawara, Japan, postmark. In the letter, the man apologized for submitting "Tenth-Year Elegy" and explained that after having studied it in a poetry workshop, he had come to believe it was his own work. "I have read it and recited it many times since, and now I find out that I also took it to be my own," he wrote. "He promised to stop submitting the poem, and he enclosed a \$100 money order payable to Bowers."

In the meantime, Bunch determined that the man McKee had been speaking to was none other than David S. Jones, the would-be poet, she said. Acting on the information, McKee called again.

This time, the man admitted his identity and a two-year game of cat and mouse ensued, with Jones admitting to specific instances of plagiarizing Bowers's work, though purely by what he called "an accident of process," but neglecting to mention any journal or poem that was not first brought to his attention by McKee. Bowers also received a letter of contrition and more money orders. Jones refused to sign a statement admitting his guilt.

"I am sorry for all that I have done against you," one letter read. "In a perfect world, an artist like you — a creator of beauty — should never have to come in contact with such an ugliness as me."

As the circle tightened around Jones, he began withdrawing submissions from poetry journals, saying he now realized that the works were unconscious plagiarisms. And then he simply disappeared.

"He could still be operating, simply by mutating new pseudonyms," said Bowers, who says he can no longer read "R.S.V.P." and "Tenth-Year Elegy" in the same way. "Those poems are ruined for me now, in some ways," he said.

WEATHER

Europe

	Today	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algeria	21/70	16/61	sh	21/70	15/59	sh	15/59
Amsterdam	12/53	21/68	sh	11/52	7/44	sh	7/44
Athens	21/70	16/61	pc	19/66	8/45	pc	8/45
Berlin	20/70	18/63	pc	22/71	17/62	pc	17/62
Birmingham	20/68	13/55	pc	19/66	8/45	pc	8/45
Bombay	18/64	24/76	pc	18/64	24/76	pc	24/76
Buenos Aires	9/48	4/39	sh	9/48	2/36	sh	2/36
Burgundy	11/52	6/43	sh	11/52	4/39	sh	4/39
Budapest	12/53	7/44	pc	14/57	6/43	pc	6/43
Copenhagen	9/48	6/43	sh	9/48	3/37	sh	3/37
Dallas	19/66	24/76	pc	19/66	12/53	pc	12/53
Delhi	22/71	16/61	pc	23/73	17/62	pc	17/62
Edinburgh	11/52	9/48	sh	11/52	6/43	sh	6/43
Frankfurt	11/52	6/43	sh	9/48	3/37	sh	3/37
Glasgow	11/52	5/41	sh	12/53	5/41	sh	5/41
Hamburg	9/48	4/39	sh	7/44	3/37	sh	3/37
Helsinki	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
London	25/77	19/66	pc	24/75	21/70	pc	21/70
Los Angeles	19/66	16/61	pc	19/66	12/53	pc	12/53
Madras	11/52	7/44	sh	12/53	4/39	sh	4/39
Mumbai	18/64	24/76	pc	17/62	6/43	sh	6/43
Nairobi	14/57	32/90	sh	16/61	6/43	sh	6/43
Paris	11/52	6/43	sh	11/52	4/39	sh	4/39
Prague	9/48	3/37	sh	9/48	3/37	sh	3/37
Rangoon	17/62	9/48	sh	18/64	12/53	sh	12/53
Rio de Janeiro	7/44	4/39	sh	9/48	2/36	sh	2/36
Rome	19/66	14/57	sh	18/64	12/53	sh	12/53
Sao Paulo	12/53	6/43	sh	12/53	4/39	sh	4/39
Seoul	18/64	11/52	sh	21/70	12/53	sh	12/53
Shanghai	18/64	24/76	pc	18/64	24/76	pc	24/76
Singapore	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	16/61	pc	16/61
Tokyo	18/64	11/52	sh	18/64	12/53	sh	12/53
Yokohama	18/64	11/52	sh	18/64	12/53	sh	12/53

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
New York and Washington, D.C., will have chilly weather on Thursday, followed by a warming trend Friday and Saturday. A warming trend will also occur in Chicago and Toronto through the weekend. There will be some rain in Seattle, Portland and Vancouver Thursday, then it will turn dry.

	Today	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Beijing	27/80	28/82	sh	26/79	21/70	sh	21/70
Bombay	20/68	13/55	sh	21/70	13/55	sh	13/55
Buenos Aires	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Burgundy	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Budapest	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Copenhagen	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Dallas	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Delhi	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Edinburgh	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Frankfurt	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Glasgow	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Hamburg	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Helsinki	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
London	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Los Angeles	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Madras	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Mumbai	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Nairobi	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Paris	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Prague	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Rangoon	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Rio de Janeiro	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Sao Paulo	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Seoul	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Shanghai	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Singapore	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Tokyo	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Yokohama	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55

Legend: s=sunny, pc=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, th=thunderstorms, r=rain, dr=dry, f=fog, m=mist, w=wind, v=very. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc., 1994.

Asia

	Today	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Bangkok	21/70	27/80	sh	21/70	13/55	sh	13/55
Beijing	27/80	28/82	sh	26/79	21/70	sh	21/70
Bombay	20/68	13/55	sh	21/70	13/55	sh	13/55
Buenos Aires	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Burgundy	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Budapest	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Copenhagen	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Dallas	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Delhi	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Edinburgh	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Frankfurt	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Glasgow	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Hamburg	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Helsinki	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
London	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Los Angeles	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Madras	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Mumbai	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Nairobi	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Paris	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Prague	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Rangoon	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Rio de Janeiro	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Sao Paulo	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Seoul	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Shanghai	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Singapore	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Tokyo	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55
Yokohama	21/70	16/61	pc	21/70	13/55	pc	13/55

North America
A gathering of Nobel prizewinners at a branch, a bush, or a tree of laureates? Anyways, nine of the 16 living literature laureates, said to be the most ever assembled at once, will meet in Atlanta next April 23 — Shakespeare's birthday, by the way — for a panel sponsored by the Atlanta Olympics Committee, which is ready to do anything to put the city on the map. The nine and the countries or languages they are most closely associated with are: Czeslaw Milosz (Polish), Claude Simon (France), Wole Soyinka (Nigeria), Joseph Brodsky (Russian), Camilo José Cela (Spain), Octavio Paz (Mexico), Derek Walcott (Trinidad), Toni Morrison (United States) and Kenzaburo Oe (Japan).

Hank Ketcham, the creator of "Dennis the Menace," will retire at the end of the year. But the cartoon will continue to appear, drawn by two cartoonists under Ketcham's supervision. The cartoon has appeared since 1951.

Walt Disney Co. has apologized to Robin Williams for using his Genie voice to hawk merchandise from the 1992 animated hit movie "Aladdin." Disney studio

chief Joe Roth said the company had violated an agreement, and "we apologize for it." Disney discounted reports that the dispute was about money, because Williams had been paid a mere \$75,000 for a movie that grossed more than \$200 million. "None of these issues are ever about money," Roth said. "They are simply about principle."

Can Warren Beatty ever go outside without being recognized? Well, sort of, he says. He told of waiting to use a pay phone at a gas station: "There was a guy on the telephone, I came up to

Election in Moscow: A Little Strange but Very Normal

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service

MY TISHCHI, Russia — This is a measure of politics in the new Russia. There will be a special election here Sunday to replace a member of Parliament gunned down outside his apartment house in late April, in a killing thought to be mob-related.

One of the 12 candidates is Konstantin Borovoi, the founder of the first commercial exchange in the Soviet Union, whose posters show him in audience with the patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, Alexei II. Mr. Borovoi says he narrowly escaped assassination twice in a year.

There is a nationalist candidate, Andrei Sidelnikov, whose posters show him with the grieving mothers of soldiers killed in Afghanistan. Another candidate, Leonid Barashkov, a businessman, boasts of financing a soccer team and creating a new bus route, then offers three "Barashkov family recipes" using mushrooms.

And then, there's the requisite quasi-fascist, Alexander Fyodorov of the Russian National Unity party, whose symbol is an elongated white swastika on a black field. Mr. Fyodorov calls for Russian purity and the fight against crime, in that order.

But the favorite in the race is Sergei Mavrodi, the mysterious boss of the MMM financial pyramid, who was released from jail to run and who can stay out of jail by winning the seat.

Given the stakes for his future, Mr. Mavrodi is pulling out all the stops in this suburban electoral district just north of Moscow: making big promises that remind everyone of his MMM advertisements, buying lots of air time and newspaper space, sponsoring concerts, posting placards and distributing leaflets.

But Mr. Mavrodi has not set foot in the district, said the deputy chairman of the local election committee, Vyacheslav M. Zhigulin. Mr. Mavrodi's spokesman, Sergei Taranov, said Tues-

day night that personal appearances were "ineffective," that Mr. Mavrodi was visible on television, and that he did not want to "push it" with the courts by leaving Moscow.

Avoiding prison, "of course, is one key aim," Mr. Taranov said. "But the main aim is to use the immunity to protect the interests of MMM shareholders through politics."

Mr. Zhigulin said he thought Mr. Mavrodi had a good chance. "After all," he said, "36,000 MMM shareholders live in My Tishchi alone." The same number live in nearby Khimki, another of the five towns in a district of some 2.5 million people and 500,000 voters.

"The shareholders are probably enough to win," Mr. Zhigulin said. Some shareholders are angry with the MMM collapse, which took most of their investments. But the fund itself never really died, and many believed Mr. Mavrodi, who portrayed the collapse as the act of a willful government

that feared his power and wanted to cut him down.

MMM's advertisements became famous, featuring a shambaling Russian neer-do-well who finds all the choice sweets of life — tropical vacations, an apartment in Paris — through his investments in MMM.

"Mavrodi's campaign is exactly the same," said Anna Sikder, a 23-year-old shopping in the local supermarket. "Mavrodi promises to turn My Tishchi into a little Switzerland."

He has some way to go. Only 56 percent of the families in the district have telephones. In Khimki, cuts in military spending have crippled three big factories that once employed nearly 50,000 people and controlled 70 percent of the town's housing stock.

Mr. Mavrodi not only promises voters that he will spend \$10 million on improving the district, but that every household will get a telephone. Mr. Borovoi promises that his "business

contacts" will bring \$1.5 million to the area.

Yegor V. Babichev, a physician, lawyer and deputy mayor of Khimki, does not try to hide his disgust. Khimki is one of the few towns where the entire leadership changed after the failed coup of August 1991, and the administration, at least, is rife with liberal democrats.

"But there is a counterrevolution going on now," he said. "There's always the personalization of politics here." As for real local issues, like the three big factories in trouble, Mr. Babichev said, "I'm not even sure the candidates are aware of them."

"All our elections are a little strange these days," he said. "Mavrodi is already at the stage where he has to enter the political establishment. It's also some protection for him, it's true. I hope Mavrodi and his type won't come to power. But they're getting closer, maybe."

Alexander Shelepin, Ex-KGB Chief, Dies

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Alexander N. Shelepin, 76, the head of the KGB during Nikita S. Khrushchev's rule who was once considered a contender for the leadership of the Soviet Union, died Monday.

The Itar-Tass press agency reported his death but did not give the cause or say where he had died.

All but One Freed In Hijacking in Southern Russia

Reuters

MAKHACHKALA, Russia — Two crew members were freed from a hijacked plane in southern Russia late Wednesday, leaving only the captain and the hijacker on board, said the commercial radio station Ekho Moskvy.

"The terrorist is demanding another \$2 million," Ekho Moskvy said. The hijacker, believed to be acting alone, has already received \$2.3 million ransom in exchange for releasing 23 hostages since dawn.

Prisoners released earlier said the hijacker was carrying only a parcel, which he said contained explosives, and was behaving without undue aggression. Interfax news agency said.

Commandos have surrounded the plane and emergency services took up positions nearby. The plane has been refused, but its possible destination was not clear. Russia has asked Iran to let it land there.

The hijacking started late Tuesday when a passenger ordered the plane bound for the southern city of Rostov to return to Makhachkala.

Mr. Shelepin followed a classic career path for Soviet leaders, joining the Communist Party in 1940 after graduating from the Moscow Institute of History, Philosophy and Literature. He became a propagandist for the Komsomol, the Soviet youth organization, and headed it from 1952 to 1958. Mr. Shelepin was KGB chief from 1958 to 1961 and, in 1964, was appointed to the Communist Party Presidium and was widely viewed as a potential Soviet leader.

But, as Itar-Tass reported, Leonid I. Brezhnev, a senior official under Mr. Khrushchev and his successor as Soviet leader, "saw Shelepin as a serious rival, and removed him from the political scene."

Myron S. Malkin, Physicist Who Guided Space Shuttle

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Myron S. Malkin, 70, a physicist who was the first director of the space shuttle program and a former Defense Department official, died Monday of heart failure at a hospital in Bethesda, Maryland.

From 1973 to 1980, Mr. Malkin led the effort to bring together all the components that became the space shuttle, which remains the principal U.S. space launching vehicle.

Robert Lansing, 66, TV Star Of Series '12 O'Clock High'

NEW YORK (NYT) — Robert Lansing, 66, an actor whose rugged good looks and deep voice served him well on stage, as well as in films and television, died Sunday of cancer at Calvary Hospice here.

Mr. Lansing starred in the television series "12 O'Clock High" and in Broadway plays including "The Great God Brown," "Suddenly Last Summer" and "The Little Foxes."



PAPERS, PLEASE — Alerted that rival gangs planned a "duel," Moscow police stepped in. A detective checked the drivers' license of an armed suspect at a restaurant.

Germans Cite Fewer Neo-Nazi Attacks in 1994

The Associated Press

BONN — Neo-Nazis have tried to kill six people in separate attacks in the first eight months of this year, the parliamentary press office said Wednesday.

No fatalities have been reported this year. At least 30 people were reported killed in the first three years of neo-Nazi violence.

Law authorities have been battling rightist extremists for four years, and attacks — mostly

against foreigners — have fallen from a peak of about seven a day in 1992 to about four a day this year.

That is apparently because Germany's legal system, sometimes accused of being too lenient with the far right, has started getting tough. Courts have begun giving longer sentences.

Most of the victims have been foreigners, but elderly and handicapped people have also been targeted.

EU Leader Puts Off Leaving

Reuters

PARIS — The president of the European Commission, Jacques Delors, said Wednesday he would remain in his post in Brussels at least until Jan. 25 because of a delay in approving a new commission.

Mr. Delors, widely expected to be the Socialist candidate in the French presidential elections in the spring, was supposed to vacate his position on Jan. 6 but agreed to stay on until Jan. 25. He said the length of his stay beyond Jan. 25 would depend on when the European Parliament endorsed the new commission.

Mr. Delors has said he will not announce whether he is a candidate for the French presidency until he ends his Brussels term.

Political analysts said the delay would strengthen Mr. Delors's position, since it would enable him to remain above the fray while the rival contenders for the conservative nomination go at one another.

The 12-nation European Union has chosen Prime Minister Jacques Santer of Luxembourg to replace Mr. Delors, but Parliament wants to delay approving his full team of commissioners until after four new member states join the EU and can vote. The four, Austria, Finland, Sweden and Norway, are scheduled to join in January.

Opinion polls show Mr. Delors has almost drawn even with Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and has overtaken the Gaullist party leader, Jacques Chirac, the two leading conservative contenders, by keeping out of politics.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bosnian Serbs Fire On UN Tanks

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (Reuters) — UN tanks came under fire from Bosnian Serb forces on Wednesday, but the United Nations decided against ordering an air strike in response, a UN spokesman said.

The Danish Leopard tanks returned fire from a Bosnian Serb tank and recoilless gun near the northern town of Gradacac before withdrawing. A UN military spokesman, Colonel Tim Spicer, said: "We believe one Leopard was hit but there are no reports of casualties."

The United Nations set in motion the procedure for a NATO air strike before deciding such a response was not warranted. In explaining why an air strike was not ordered, Colonel Spicer said that "in fact the best tank-killing weapon is another tank. In the end air was not needed."

Migration Accord at Risk, Cuba Says

HAVANA (AFP) — The decision of a U.S. judge to temporarily halt the repatriation of Cuban refugees from Guantanamo threatens the implementation of a migration accord between the United States and Cuba, the National Assembly president, Ricardo Alarcon, said.

"This is a serious and negative development," said Mr. Alarcon, who is representing Cuba in talks with the U.S. government on carrying out a Sept. 9 agreement that ended an exodus of Cuban boat people to the United States.

U.S. District Court Judge Clyde Atkins issued a temporary restraining order Tuesday in Miami, one minute before a U.S. military plane with 23 Cubans on board was to take off for Havana from the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, on Cuba's southeast tip. About 32,000 Cuban refugees who were refused entry to the United States after being picked up at sea are being held at Guantanamo and in Panama.

Russian Team Flies to Site of Oil Spill

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Russian officials flew to the northern region of Komi on Wednesday to investigate an oil spill that U.S. officials say could have a disastrous impact on the fragile Arctic environment.

But local officials tried to play down the significance of the spill, the result of pipeline leaks and the breakage of a dam containing the leaked oil. "There are all these fairy stories about a leak of 200,000 tons of oil," said Nikolai Balin, head of the regional environment committee. "It is stupid. The most plausible figure is 14,000 tons." That would be just over 100,000 barrels.

The Russian Environment Ministry has said the spill is as much as 438 million barrels, while the U.S. Energy Department has said it was estimated to be more than 2 million barrels by U.S. experts at the site.

For the Record

Three blacks were jailed for 18 years each on Wednesday by a South African judge for the murder of Amy Biehl, an American exchange student. "Taking all mitigating and aggravating circumstances into account, the court comes to the finding that the death sentence is not the only appropriate sentence," said Judge Gerald Friedman. Mzikhona Nofemela, Vusumzi Ntamo and Mongezi Manqina had pleaded not guilty. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Chunnel Train's Debut Facing Strike

PARIS (Reuters) — Eurostar, the high-speed train designed for the Channel Tunnel, faced a new challenge Wednesday when a French union threatened to strike on Nov. 14, the scheduled commercial launching date of the high-technology rail link.

A union statement said the management of the French rail operator SNCF had ignored its claims about the safety of Eurostar engineers and trains and the pay for staff specifically working on the train.

The Association of European Airlines said its members will likely report their biggest increase in traffic in 15 years in 1994. Based on travel through September, it said passenger traffic on the 25 carriers should increase by more than 8.5 percent, and freight traffic should rise by about 13 percent. (Knight-Ridder)

A fire destroyed the steel-and-copper cupola of the German Church in central Berlin. The church, in the city's historic district in former East Berlin, was undergoing renovation. (AP)

Italian pilots have agreed to call off a series of strikes over the next month. Pilots for the state-run carrier Alitalia and the computer subsidiary ATI made the announcement following a meeting with Transportation Minister Paolo Fiori. (AP)

Cathay Pacific Airways will introduce two additional flights between Hong Kong and Hanoi and one between Hong Kong and Ho Chi Minh City, with Vietnam Airlines, starting Sunday. (AFP)

WARNING: REPUBLICANS THREATEN TO SEIZE U.S. SENATE

Bob Dole, Phil Gramm, Jesse Helms and Orrin Hatch guarantee return to gridlock. That's the threat!

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日本印刷実施

Kohl, With Tiny Majority, Is in for Tough Bargaining

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

BERLIN — German politics, for 12 years a predictable and orderly affair, suddenly got very messy this week.

Bickering within the ruling coalition, elbowing for government posts and a constitutional challenge have underscored the fragility of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's 10-vote majority in the 672-seat Parliament which is set to convene next month.

The victory of Mr. Kohl and his Christian Democratic party in the Oct. 16 elections has been quickly overshadowed by the obstacles looming before his badly weakened coalition, that was whittled down from a 134-seat majority.

As coalition leaders began meeting Monday night for three weeks of hard bargaining over the new government's goals and cabinet appointments, it became apparent that even Mr. Kohl — a three-term chancellor with a reputation as a master politician and eternal optimist — has his work cut out if his tenure is not to end in a lame-duck whimper.

Although of ten arcane and parochial, German parliamentary politics will not only determine Mr. Kohl's success in pressing his foreign agenda for tighter European unity and a broader German role in international affairs, but it will also be critical in such urgent domestic issues as economic competitiveness and immigration policy.

Foremost among coalition woes is the sad shape of Mr. Kohl's junior partner, the liberal Free Democrats.

Having survived a near-death experience — the Free Democrats were humiliated in nine consecutive state elections before surpassing the 5 percent minimum needed to remain in the federal assembly by less than 2 percentage points — party faithful promptly fell to squabbling among themselves.

The party leader, Klaus Kinkel, who also is foreign minister, this week repelled a challenge from former economics minister Jürgen Möllemann, his political rival, who accused Mr. Kinkel of leading the Free Democrats "into the abyss."

Mr. Möllemann resigned his party post Monday, leaving the field to Mr. Kinkel.

But discontent bubbles just beneath the surface. The Free Democrats are at odds over how best to halt the free fall in their popularity among the German electorate.

The party is short on glamour and its traditional core agenda — free-market economics, government deregulation and a commitment to civil rights — has largely been co-opted by the major parties.

Some liberal leaders insist that in negotiating with Mr. Kohl, who needs the Free Democrats 47 votes to maintain the status quo in Bonn, the party should play hardball in an effort to sharpen its identity.

The chancellor's objective: Not to end his tenure in a lame-duck whimper.

Among ideas bandied about: cutting corporate taxes, insisting on the right to dual citizenship for foreign residents, slashing red tape, and — in an effort to resuscitate Free Democratic strength in Eastern Germany — declaring the East to be a "low-tax zone."

"We are a dinosaurs' club," a liberal from the East lamented during the campaign. "We're dying out."

But the Free Democrats hardly resemble a hardball team. The party's boss in the state of Rhineland-Palatinate said publicly that the party is so weak it must show "restraint."

As to suggestions that some liberal malcontents might rebel against Mr. Kohl when the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, votes for chancellor in mid-November, the party stalwart Otto Lamsdorff, a former economics minister, warned, "Whoever does that knows perfectly well that he will have given the party a death blow."

Poised to profit from Free Democratic weakness are the Christian Social Union, the Bavarian sister party of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats. After grabbing more votes than the liberals in elections, the conservative party is feeling its oats.

Erwin Huber, the party's general secretary, warned the Free Democrats this week not to press for foreigners' rights, while asserting that his party "will be pushing harder for effective crime-prevention laws with no messing around."

Difficulties will likely develop when it comes to banding out cabinet ministries. The Free

Democrats now hold five of 19 posts; having advocated a smaller cabinet, they may find themselves victim of their own policy suggestion.

Discontent has also roiled the normally placid Christian Democrats. A Kohl plan to save nearly \$3 billion a year by curbing unemployment benefits was challenged last week by the pro-labor wing of his party, which called for tax breaks for the poor.

At the same time the chancellor is under pressure from the Bundesbank, or central bank, to cut the burgeoning federal deficit and from Germany's employers' federation to cut expensive social welfare benefits.

Such countervailing pressures are symptomatic of the delicacy with which Mr. Kohl will have to navigate on many issues.

Further complicating the post-election maneuvering is a legal challenge by the constitutional expert Hans Meyer, who contends that a quirk in German election law illegally boosted Mr. Kohl's majority from 2 to 10.

The chancellor got the extra cushion through an electoral wrinkle that permits creation of additional seats under certain conditions; the issue may be headed to the country's constitutional court.

All of which brings good cheer to the opposition Social Democrats and their leader, Rudolf Scharping.

Mr. Kohl "will have to fight incessantly for a majority in the Bundestag," predicted Rudolf Dressler, the Social Democrats' deputy parliamentary leader.

"I cannot see this coalition doing that, and therefore I don't think it will last 12 months."

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